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# THE GUARDIAN

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5p

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## Internment is failure, says Callaghan

from SIMON HOGGART and DEREK BROWN in Belfast

James Callaghan said in Belfast last night that internment had "failed" and that a political solution must be found to the crisis in Ireland. He was speaking before he and Mr Anthony Wedgwood had returned to England after a day's talks with leaders of the Irish Labour

more policemen were shot dead in Belfast yesterday, bringing police deaths to 11. And in the morning, the visit of the two Labour leaders was followed by massive Protestant demonstrations.

Callaghan is seen by Ulster Protestants as one of the architects of the present situation. It was his decision to set up the Hunt Report which led to the dissolving of the Specials, and the disarming of the police. But Mr Callaghan said before

"I do not regret the decision which we took. Our policy then was to bring the war to a halt, but it was not to be."

He said that the demonstrations he had seen in Belfast were "a sign of the failure of the policy of internment. It is a failure, and it is a failure which we must accept."

Labour leaders had a meeting at the airport, with Mr Callaghan, Mr Wedgwood, and other representatives of the Labour Party and the Irish Labour Party. The meeting was held at the airport, and the two leaders were seen to be in a "friendly" mood.

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Policemen escort Trooper Walter Edwards and his bride Elish McConnell, of Belfast, after their wedding yesterday at Oswestry (Shropshire) Catholic Church, which was searched by detectives before the ceremony. The couple, both 28, met while Walter was serving in Northern Ireland. They switched their wedding from Belfast.

## Naval work for Clyde

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Defence Correspondent

Work on the £70 millions accelerated naval construction programme announced at last month's Conservative Party conference will be distributed along the Upper and Lower Clyde, on Tyneside and the Firth of Forth.

Orders for four Type 21 frigates have been placed with Yarrow on the Upper Clyde; for two Type 42 destroyers and a pair of others with Swan Hunter on the Tyne; for the design and construction of two fleet replenishment ships and a research vessel with Scotts of the Lower Clyde; and for a survey ship and two salvage vessels with Robb Caledon. Most of the work on these last three vessels will be done at Leith but the orders will also benefit the firm's Burntisland yard.

Mr Ian Gilmour, Minister for Defence Procurement, announced in the Commons that, together with orders for small auxiliary craft yet to be placed, the accelerated programme would create or preserve more than 4,000 jobs for workers directly employed.

Indirect employment in shipyards would also increase, and about the same number of jobs would be provided in subcontracting firms throughout the country.

The chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Sir Eric Yarrow said: "We are continuing our vigorous attempt to obtain more export work so that our capacity can be used to the full. If this additional work is obtained we will be able in the course of next year to increase the number of employees."

Mr Gilmour's estimate was that at Swan Hunter the naval orders would keep 1,400 men in work, while at Yarrow the number of jobs preserved or created would be about 1,000. In all cases work on design or construction would begin immediately.

When Lord Carrington Secretary for Defence, announced the programme, he said that it was "a very important step in the reorganisation of the shipbuilding industry."

Asked by Mr James Hill (C Southampton Test) for an assurance that all the orders would go to the development areas since "we have shipyards in the south that require work," he said he was well aware of that.

## Foreigners kept out to ease jobs dearth

By PETER HARVEY

The Government is to impose severe restrictions on the numbers of foreign workers coming to Britain from January 1, as part of its attack on unemployment. The measures are designed to provide thousands of jobs for British workers.

Workers from EEC nations and Denmark and Norway will be unaffected; and the hotel and catering industry will be allowed to employ limited numbers of aliens. Commonwealth immigrants' quotas are also unchanged.

The plan was announced in the Commons last night by Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment. The main points are:

● No work permits for unskilled and semi-skilled alien men in industry and commerce will be issued after January 1.

● There will be one exception to this ban, in the hotel and catering industry, where sizeable reductions in the numbers of alien workers will be introduced in annual stages through a quota system.

● The Government will improve and expand its training facilities for the hotel and catering industry to provide more local staff.

● Other courses to train unemployed people as general kitchen hands, canteen assistants, and catering workers, will be introduced throughout the country.

The Department of Employment said last night: "This new scheme is designed to ease the unemployment situation in its gravest areas, the semi-skilled and unskilled category. These people are always the worst hit."

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## Radio ads on air by 1973

By OLIVER FRITCHETT

The first four local commercial radio stations will be in Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, and London, Mr Chataway, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, announced yesterday.

The stations will be opened in 1973 and will be followed soon after by five more stations, including one in a relatively small town. The Government plans up to 60 commercial stations eventually.

Mr Chataway was moving the second reading in the Commons of the Sound Broadcasting Bill, which authorises the new stations under the control of the Independent Television Authority — renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

He said the authority hoped to be able to provide about 30 stations within 12 months of the first group. Greater London would have two stations, one of which would specialise in news.

"That station, which may collaborate closely with ITN, will also provide national and international news to the other stations," he said.

"In every area, the local station will be responsible for the collection of its own local news," the Minister said, "but there is no doubt that a successful local station must have access to a good source of national and international news."

The London station would earn part of its revenue from the advertising, and part from the service it provided to other stations. The IBA could be advanced up to £2 millions to set up the services, and companies would be given three-year "rolling" contracts, renewable every year.

The IBA would have the same responsibility for ensuring balance, impartiality, decency, and good taste, in radio as the ITC had in television.

The Bill, he said, did not lay down matters such as the number of minutes of advertising to be allowed in one hour. Local newspapers would have an opportunity to participate in local radio, but no prescriptive right to run stations.

Mr Ivor Richard, the Opposition spokesman on broadcasting, called the Bill "one of the worst pieces of legislative nonsense in legislative terms I have seen for a long time."

All the Bill did was to provide a discretionary legal framework for a public authority without telling the Commons how these powers were to be exercised.

It was for this reason, if no other, Mr Richard said, that the Opposition proposed to divide the House. The Opposition believed there should be a Royal Commission before 1976 on radio and TV.

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## ories force MPs to cancel IRA talks

By IAN AITKEN

Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the Commons, Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, and Mr Francis Pym, the Government Chief Whip, summoned representatives of the group and told them that the Government had no such visit could take place. Meanwhile, back-bench MPs raised the proposed visit at the executive of the powerful back-bench 1922 Committee and at a subsequent meeting of the full committee.

One MP privately threatened to place a motion on the Order Paper naming the six and condemning them for "conspiring with the Queen's enemies." The group which proposed to make the four-day tour comprised Mr Derek Coombe (Birmingham, Yardley), Mr Philip Goodhart (Buckingham), Mr Laurence Reed (Bolton East), Mr Peter Deedes (Ashford), Mr Peter Emery (Hendon), and Captain Walter Elliot (Cardinalton). It was Mr Coombe who made the arrangements for the visit and issued the formal announcement.

It was accompanied by a statement from Mr Coombe that the group wanted "to take a look at the whole situation" as it could, it went on, "be a very extensive discussion over four days with the leaders of as many groups and sections of the community as possible. Everybody wants to stop the slaughter of innocent people and call a halt to British troops being murdered. There must be a sensible way, and we wish to make such contribution as we can towards a fair solution in the interest of Britain and the Irish people."

Mr Coombe appears to have given advance notice to Ministers in London of the proposed visit. But Mr Maudling seems to have been unaware of their intention to see IRA leaders until last night. As soon as he learned of this part of Mr Coombe's plans, he appears to have called in members of the group and told them in the bluntest terms to cancel it.

But the explosive reaction of ordinary back-bench Tories may well have had at least as much to do with the cancellation of the trip as the intervention of Mr Maudling and his formidable senior colleagues in the Cabinet.

Some trouble because they only had \$100 notes, but that has now been rectified. Yesterday they were seen to enter the Roosevelt's credit office, but so far they are not known to have used any credit cards.

All six members of the advance party have firmly but politely refused to give any press interviews. Someone briefed them well on how to handle reporters in a lobby. To all the questions pushed at them, there has only been a smile and not even a "No comment." By today the reporters had given up putting questions to them.

The fact that the Chinese have chosen a hotel named after Theodore Roosevelt, possibly the first and cer-

tainly the last genuine American imperialist, is only one of several ironies.

From its beginnings, the hotel has been associated with the Republican Party. Republican Presidential candidates from Alf Landon to Dwight Eisenhower have used it as their New York headquarters. Thomas Dewey kept a "permanent residence" in the hotel during his years as Governor of New York and made his concession speech to Harry Truman from the hotel in 1948.

By New York's standards the \$500 a day the Chinese delegation will have to pay for its 35 rooms in the Roosevelt is a bargain. Plusher hotels such as the Plaza and the Waldorf charge two and

three times the Roosevelt's daily rate of \$15 a room.

The Chinese have indicated that they expect to stay in the hotel for between four and six weeks. Estate agents have been lining up with offers for houses and offices for a permanent base. Small electric rings have been placed in some of the rooms so that the Chinese can make their own tea and a Chinese chef is being added to the kitchen staff. Direct telephone lines will be installed in some of the rooms even though ordinary subscribers have been unable to have phones for six months because of a strike.

Malcolm Dean

Malcolm Dean

## Mudslip kills fifteen

AN EXPERIMENT by Japanese Government scientists to determine the cause of landslides ended in disaster yesterday when 15 people were killed by mud and boulders which shifted while they were observing the experiment.

Cell song

PRISONERS at Pentonville are being trained to sing medieval carols for a Christmas concert. It is hoped to include early Renaissance works. West Indian carols and Reggae in the programme prepared by Mr Ian Hall, artistic director of the Bloomsbury Society.

A. P. Herbert

SIR ALAN HERBERT (APH), playwright, satirist, writer of letters and former MP, has died at his home in London. He was 81. One page 12, the Guardian reproduces "The Liveliness of a Longdistance Language," which was first published in March 1957. Obituary, page 7.

Fare result

CAIRO taxidrivers have gone back to work after more than 80 were arrested and threatened with charges of incitement to strike in wartime. The men arrested were protesting about court convictions against several drivers who refused to take short-distance fares.

Still no bridge

BRITANNIA Bridge over the Mersey Straits, North Wales, will not be reopened in time for Christmas. British Rail hopes that traffic will be able to cross the fire damaged bridge again early next year.

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# OVERSEAS NEWS

## Senate vote on more military aid a major Nixon victory

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 11

The Nixon Administration won a key victory today in its fight to save the foreign aid programme when the Senate voted to increase a Military Aid Bill by \$381 millions. The increase is a direct rebuff to liberals on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who had sought to trim military aid by separating it from economic and humanitarian assistance, ignoring Administration warnings that this would place the Cambodian and South Vietnamese Governments in peril.

The amendment to increase the truncated \$1,100 millions Bill, sponsored by Senator John Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, was approved by the Senate 46 to 42. In an earlier vote, the Senate had rejected 64 to 24 an attempt to make even more drastic cuts in the Military Aid Bill.

## Rippon stays in the murky deep

By HELLA PICK

The Six's proposals for a settlement of fishing limits were "inadequate," Mr Geoffrey Rippon told the Commons yesterday. But he evaded answering Mr Denis Healey when he asked if the Government would refrain from signing the Treaty of Accession until a fair deal was made.

The Government undertook at the Conservative Party conference not to sign the treaty until a better deal was achieved. Officials said yesterday this remained the position. Mr Rippon was reporting to the Commons on the recent Ministerial Council meeting of EFTA, as well as on his negotiations with the Six earlier this week. Britain, Norway, and the Republic of Ireland rejected the EEC's proposals for a fisheries settlement at the EEC meeting.

Mr Rippon said that the proposals were "inadequate both as regards time and access." Arrangements for reserve fishing zones for national fleets must not be terminated after a 10-year period, as the Six suggested, but must be "on continuing basis, subject to review."

Not far enough Mr Rippon would not say for which coastal areas the British negotiators were seeking a 12-mile limit instead of the six-mile limit offered by the Community, but he said that the proposal to give the Orkneys and Shetlands special treatment did not go far enough.

A confidential list for 12-mile limits is believed to include Cornwall, Devon, North-east Scotland, parts of Ulster, and the entrance to the Minches (between the Scottish mainland and the Outer Hebrides).

The Minister suggested that judgment should be suspended at least until November 29, when he would again meet the Community. It was, he said, in the belief that the fisheries issue would be resolved that the Community had declared its intention to have the membership treaty signed in the week before Christmas.

Mr Healey, however, could not extract a direct answer when he asked for assurances that the Government will not sign the treaty before the fisheries negotiations were concluded. Mr Rippon only made it plain that the signatures would not be delayed until the Community had also concluded trade agreements with the EFTA neutrals. That he said, was an entirely separate matter.

Several MPs were concerned

with Britain's decision to give notice of withdrawal from EFTA. Sir Derek Walker-Smith, dedicated Conservative anti-Market, and MP for Hertford East, wanted to know if Britain would be allowed back into EFTA if by some happy chance the legislation on Common Market entry were to be defeated. "That is a hypothetical question," Mr Rippon said.

Assurances Mr Douglas Jay, Labour MP for Battersea North, sought assurances that Britain would make sure that Norway did not obtain better fishery terms than the UK. "We are seeking comparable treatment," Mr Rippon said. Mr James Johnson, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Bull, was concerned that Britain's fishery fleet would be adequately defended, with helicopters and maybe even destroyers, to prevent piracy within a 12-mile limit. "We are negotiating with friends and allies," he said. "But they are tough, and uncooperative about fish, and Mr Rippon is the first to know it."

Trawlmen from the West Country are to send a deputation of fishermen to London to present their case for a 12-mile limit to Mr Rippon. The decision was made yesterday at an emergency meeting in Brixham, Devon, of the British Trawler Owners' Association.

Parliament, page 8



Fidel Castro meets reporters on arrival at Santiago yesterday. The Cuban leader described his first visit abroad in seven years as: "A major demonstration that imperialism is failing"

## Warning of race violence

Johannesburg, November 11 The Interior Minister, Mr Theo Gerdener, said tonight that there was a danger of race violence in South Africa if the living standards of the non-white were not improved.

Speaking at a dinner of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer (the national Chamber of Commerce for Afrikaans business men), Mr Gerdener said history had proved that standards such as those existing in South Africa could convert resentment into enmity, neighbourhood, and even hatred.

"It can even lead to worse things," he went on. "It can lead to murder and violence because the less privileged of the two can no longer tolerate the apparent wealth, ease, and prosperity of his neighbour."

It was not too late to prevent this happening in South Africa, Mr Gerdener said. "But it will depend on our action and attitude — on how you and I treat our less privileged and to what extent we succeed in preventing our unnecessarily high standards of living from being increased still further at the expense of the non-whites."

Earlier today Mr Bertrand Bernstein, chairman of the leading mining company Anglovaal Holdings, criticised the Government's policy of job reservation and said that the non-white population must be allowed to operate more and more in skilled trades where shortages were constantly increasing.

"Any artificial stifling of our making the best use of our manpower resources will only lead in the long run to the problems and dangers of poverty and social unrest," he said. —Reuter.

## Man gaoled for killing wife

A man who stabbed his wife to death was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter at Cardiff yesterday. Frederick Bamsey (34), a steelworker of Sandfield, Port Talbot, was gaoled for four years.

Mr Justice Cook said it was clear from the jury's verdict that Bamsey had been acting under provocation.

## Sweden rejects EEC's terms for trade pact

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Stockholm, November 11

The Common Market's proposals for a trade agreement with Sweden were "simply not acceptable," the Prime Minister said today. But in an interview with three reporters, Mr Palme put a brave face on his Government's evident disappointment with the EEC's lack of generosity.

The Common Market's initial mandate for trade negotiations with the neutral countries of EFTA has provoked a wave of anti-EEC feeling in much of the Swedish press, offering such headlines as "EEC assen" and "The EEC sharpens its stand." But the point made is not that Sweden should abandon its attempts to establish industrial free trade with an enlarged Common Market, but that the Government should have adopted a tougher negotiating position from the start.

After weeks of haggling over the mandate, the Six, this week agreed on what are called "first terms of reference" for trade

agreements with Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland. The original idea — and, indeed, the Community's commitment — was to extend industrial free trade with the non-candidate members of EFTA. But the Six have established a list of more than thirty "sensitive" products which should be exempted from the free trade provisions.

Paper is among them, and the Six envisage the re-creation of trade barriers between the existing EFTA members — Britain, Denmark, and Norway on the one hand, Sweden and Finland on the other — from the moment the Community is enlarged until 1985. This is what Mr Palme considers unacceptable.

If the Benelux countries strongly opposed Sweden's entry into the Common Market, Mr Palme reckons that both France and Germany would have welcomed her as a full member. Nevertheless, the French gave in to their industrial pressure groups and a list of "sensitive" items — a "French catalogue" as the Swedes call it — ranging from paper to special steel products, was added.

Anxious to play down criticism here of the EEC, Mr Palme said he was convinced that the Six understood why Sweden could not apply for full membership. Nevertheless, the French gave in to their industrial pressure groups and a list of "sensitive" items — a "French catalogue" as the Swedes call it — ranging from paper to special steel products, was added.

## Prisoners freed

The special military tribunal of Athens has ordered the release, on grounds of ill-health, of three political prisoners held for several months without trial on charges of conspiracy. Legal sources said that Mr Evangelos Vlachopoulos, a lawyer, Mr Dimitrios Maronitis, a university professor, and Air Commodore Ioannis Papadoncolakis, were freed from Korydallos Prison, Piraeus, on Wednesday. The three belonged to a group of 18 people who were rounded up after scores of others after a bomb explosion damaged a statue of President Truman almost a year ago.

## Five killed in shop explosion

At least five people were killed, and about ten injured by an explosion in a gun shop at Thiviers, South-west France, yesterday. The explosion occurred as an Armistice Day parade passed the shop. Police fear two or three people may be buried under the rubble. They believe a gas leak caused the explosion.

## Sargent's son bankrupt

After appearing at a bankruptcy court in Cambridge, the son of the conductor the late Sir Malcolm Sargent said that he was signing at the labour exchange for State assistance. Mr Peter Stephen Malcolm Sargent, aged 45, told the court that he was out of work and that his debts amounted to £1,686. He admitted he had gone on living since his father's death in the same style as if his father was still alive.

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## Sweden rejects EEC's terms for trade pact

membership in the end. The major preoccupation of the Community was that it did not want to disturb its autonomous decision-making process. Mr Palme accepted that.

Other criticisms of the Common Market's intentions include the proposed safeguard clause, the strict application of "rules of origin" (which could cause problems arising out of the joint production agreements between Norwegian and Swedish companies; for example, 50 firms in Norway make parts for Volvo) and the Common Market's desire for unilateral preferential treatment for its agricultural products on the Swedish market. Mr Palme sees hope, however, in the so-called "clause of evolution" which could show the way to closer cooperation between Sweden and the enlarged Community in the future.

And if Europe develops a foreign policy that in effect amounts to a policy of neutrality? "Well," says Mr Palme, "we are working on the basis of the situation as it is today, and not on the hopes for the future."

## McMahon reassured over EEC terms

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The meeting between the Australian Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, and Mr Rippon, Minister responsible for British negotiations with the European Economic Community, was considered harmonious and fruitful by Whitehall last night. Only a few months ago, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister Mr Anthony, was visiting European capitals, talking of a "sell out" of Australian trading interests.

None of this bitterness and suspicion is reflected in statements by Mr McMahon's entourage. The Australians have apparently received from Mr Rippon a detailed explanation which should help to allay anxieties in Canberra.

Mr McMahon was assured that Britain does not consider entry into Europe means turning the back on Commonwealth partners. Mr Rippon went through the negotiating positions as they affect Australia. He told Mr McMahon that Whitehall is more than willing to discuss details of the implications for Australia, commodity by commodity.

The problem of Australia's dependent territories, Papua and New Guinea, was also taken up. Mr Rippon said Australia's concern had not been forgotten. He had taken up the matter at this week's meeting with EEC Ministers in Brussels, and had asked the Community to take a liberal attitude towards trade with these territories.

Mr Rippon said he was confident of a favourable answer. He expects an initial reply at the next meeting in Brussels later this month.

## Italian air overhaul

The Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, yesterday proposed a major overhaul of Italy's aid to underdeveloped countries, consolidating existing laws and pledging at least \$7.7 millions annually to the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies, however, has not yet approved the measure. The programme includes the creation of a type of peace corps.

Onassis finds a will legal loophole

Washington, November 11 Under the original terms of the agreement made with the US Govt in 1956, his two American children were supposed to inherit the bulk of million dollar shipping in this country.

Christina and Alexander Onassis, both Americans, were the sole beneficiaries of the trust established by their father 15 years ago in a will with a federal law that foreigners from owning vessels.

On December 11, Christina's twenty-first birthday, she and her brother Alexander were expected to come into 75 per cent of their maritime holdings in the United States. The original will, however, was amended with the permission of the US Govt.

In October, 1969, after marrying the Jacqueline Kennedy, sent his lawyers to Washington to negotiate 10 pages of amendments. Both the Justice Dept and the Federal Maritime Administration had to agree proposed amendments, not disclosed now, were authorized by the Government. The trust longer terminate on Christina's 21st birthday, but will remain in effect until the death of her children.

Onassis reserved the right to designate an earlier date at some future time, but he does so, the trust will terminate on the day of his death. Onassis also has the power to change the beneficiaries in the future, but he has not done so. The trust amendments here at the Maritime Administration do not specify that he wanted to include his wife, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. The new wording makes possible. Onassis can have an "income beneficiary" a "principal beneficiary" both.

One new clause. Onassis to tell the trust how long. Another clause allows him to share in the principal, much they will get, the trust is finally terminated. Onassis is not required to give the Government the beneficiaries or the key will receive. It is expected to be a law of the Justice Department. "All we care about is that the beneficiaries be American citizens. That part of the law we are going to enforce."

Enforcement of the law prompted the Justice Dept to bring both civil and criminal proceedings in the 1950s. As an all charged, he could not own more than 25 interest in America. After years of negotiations criminal charges were filed, and he settled the case with a seven million dollar Los Angeles Times.

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# TELEVISION

THE MONEY PROGRAMME spreads itself, examining the finances of the state of Israel, heavily taxed heavily subsidised, and still in need (BBC-2, 8.0). Later, Christo and other landscape-drawing artists viewed by "Review," plus Alvarez on Sylvia Plath (BBC-2, 9.20). Elsewhere, Fame and Price turn up in "The Marty Feldman Comedy Machine" (ITV, 10.35).

- BBC-1**
- 9.35-11.55 a.m. Schools, Colleges: 9.35 Science Session; 10.0 Look and Read; 10.25-10.45 Growth of Modern Wales; 11.55 Scene-Mates; 11.55 Music Time.
  - 1.0 p.m. Can'tu' Bobol.
  - 1.30 Mary, Mungo, Midge: Watch with Mother.
  - 1.45 News.
  - 2.5 Schools, Colleges: Making Music.
  - 2.55-3.0 Racing from Cheltenham: 2.40, 3.15, 3.45 races.
  - 4.15 Play School.
  - 4.40 Jackanory.
  - 4.55 Ross Cat.
  - 5.20 Ask Aspel: Television Requests.
  - 6.20 Tomorrow's World: Man Under the Sea: Raymond Baxter reports from the South of France.
  - 6.45 The Virginian.
  - 8.0 Now Look Here: Ronnie Corbett, with Madge Ryan, Richard O'Sullivan.
- BBC-2**
- 11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Science Day.
  - 1.5 p.m. Life in Our Sea: The Drifters.
  - 7.30 News.

- 8.0 The Money Programme: Paying for the Promised Land.
- 9.0 Come Fishing: Spring Salmon.
- 9.20 Review: Al Alvarez talks about Sylvia Plath.
- 10.5 Week Ahead on 2.
- 10.10 The Goodies.
- 10.40 News.
- 10.45 Late Night Line-Up.

## ITV

- 10.20 a.m.-12.15 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict; 11.0 World About Us; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12.0 Time of Your Life.
- 1.40-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Meeting our Needs; 2.2 Rules, Rules, Rules; 2.20 Primary French.
- 2.35 A Double Life.
- 3.10 Looking at Silver.
- 4.00 Pinky and Perky.
- 3.55 Drive-In: Shaw Taylor.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Skippy.
- 5.20 Free-wheelers.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamon Andrews.
- 6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.

## LONDON WEEKEND

- 7.0 Sky's the Limit.
- 7.30 The Persuaders!
- 8.30 Penn Street Gang.
- 9.0 Justice: "To Help An Old School Friend."
- 10.0 News.
- 10.35 Marty Feldman Comedy Machine.
- 11.30 The Prisoner.
- 12.25 a.m. Towards a Better Europe.

- ANGLIA-10.20 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Schools: 4.0 Yoga for Health; 4.30 Anglia News; 4.50 Romper Room; 5.00 The 10.30 to the Bottom of the Sea; 5.30 News; 6.0 About Anglia; 6.30 Crossroads; 7.0 News; 7.30 Penn Street Gang; 8.0 Justice; 10.0 News; 10.30 Film: "A Child is Waiting"; 11.00 News; 11.30 Penn Street Gang; 12.25 a.m. Late Night Line-Up.

## CHANNEL

- 10.20 a.m.-12.15 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict; 11.0 World About Us; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12.0 Time of Your Life.
- 1.40-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Meeting our Needs; 2.2 Rules, Rules, Rules; 2.20 Primary French.
- 2.35 A Double Life.
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- 4.00 Pinky and Perky.
- 3.55 Drive-In: Shaw Taylor.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Skippy.
- 5.20 Free-wheelers.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamon Andrews.
- 6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.

## MIDLANDS (ATV)

- 10.20 a.m.-12.15 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict; 11.0 World About Us; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12.0 Time of Your Life.
- 1.40-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Meeting our Needs; 2.2 Rules, Rules, Rules; 2.20 Primary French.
- 2.35 A Double Life.
- 3.10 Looking at Silver.
- 4.00 Pinky and Perky.
- 3.55 Drive-In: Shaw Taylor.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Skippy.
- 5.20 Free-wheelers.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamon Andrews.
- 6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.

## NORTHERN (Granada)

- 10.20 a.m.-12.15 p.m. Schools: 10.20 Conflict; 11.0 World About Us; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12.0 Time of Your Life.
- 1.40-2.30 Schools: 1.40 Meeting our Needs; 2.2 Rules, Rules, Rules; 2.20 Primary French.
- 2.35 A Double Life.
- 3.10 Looking at Silver.
- 4.00 Pinky and Perky.
- 3.55 Drive-In: Shaw Taylor.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Skippy.
- 5.20 Free-wheelers.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamon Andrews.
- 6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.

- Out of Town: 7.0 Sky's the Limit; 7.30 Persuaders!; 8.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show; 9.0 News; 10.0 The 10.30 to the Bottom of the Sea; 10.30 News; 11.00 About Anglia; 11.30 Crossroads; 12.0 News; 12.30 Penn Street Gang; 1.00 Justice; 1.30 News; 1.50 Penn Street Gang; 2.00 Justice; 2.30 News; 3.00 Penn Street Gang; 3.30 Justice; 4.00 News; 4.30 Penn Street Gang; 5.00 Justice; 5.30 News; 6.00 Penn Street Gang; 6.30 Justice; 7.00 News; 7.30 Penn Street Gang; 8.00 Justice; 8.30 News; 9.00 Penn Street Gang; 9.30 Justice; 10.00 News; 10.30 Penn Street Gang; 11.00 Justice; 11.30 News; 12.00 Penn Street Gang; 12.30 Justice; 1.00 News; 1.30 Penn Street Gang; 1.50 Justice; 2.00 News; 2.30 Penn Street Gang; 3.00 Justice; 3.30 News; 4.00 Penn Street Gang; 4.30 Justice; 5.00 News; 5.30 Penn Street Gang; 6.00 Justice; 6.30 News; 7.00 Penn Street Gang; 7.30 Justice; 8.00 News; 8.30 Penn Street Gang; 9.00 Justice; 9.30 News; 10.00 Penn Street Gang; 10.30 Justice; 11.00 News; 11.30 Penn Street Gang; 12.00 Justice; 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# nith insists will not ve way

ETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, November 11

an Smith, the Rhodesian leader, said today that next week's visit by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, was "a significant step in direction," he was no more optimistic of a than before.

radio and television broadcast on the sixth of the unilateral declaration of independence Smith blew hot and cold. His words seemed to be softening white Rhodesians for the possibility of peace with Britain.

He began by pointing out one of Rhodesia's major economic problems. "Our growth rate is embarrassingly high, and the need continually to maintain the infrastructure necessary to support this rate of expansion is one of the main factors aggravating our foreign exchange problem."

Later he said: "From our analysis, which has been a continuing operation now for many years, covering every possible facet, we are satisfied that it would be in the best interests of Rhodesia to settle our dispute now, always providing we do not have to give way on any of our basic principles in order to do so."

"Some significant progress" had been made in the talks with Britain, and Sir Alec's visit was also "a significant step in the right direction."

He added: "It means that we have cleared the decks at the level at which talks have been taking place, and we will now try at the highest level to bridge the remaining gaps. But once again, people should not jump to conclusions, for we will now be dealing with the most vexed and difficult issues which, up to the present, have defied solution."

Mr Smith assured Rhodesians that "we will do our best, honestly and sincerely, to try to resolve the issue." Rhodesia was in a stronger negotiating position than ever, and if the British Government "displayed unreasonableness," Rhodesia was quite happy, and prepared to continue as it was.

Rhodesia had no intention of being unreasonable at the conference table. "Our situation has been carefully analysed and assessed and our standpoint is well known to the British. After all is said and done, we Rhodesians are the ones who will go on living with whatever decisions are made."

WESTERN observers have been puzzled by the ideological campaign which started in Rumania in July. It has encompassed cultural, educational and youth policies, has even involved the return of political criteria in selecting personnel, and has all the appearance of being a thoroughgoing revival of the party's proselytising effort of the nineteen-fifties. Explaining it in terms of Mr Ceausescu's enthusiasm for the cultural revolution during his Chinese visit or putting it down to pressure from Moscow will not do.

The reasons are to be found in Bucharest and perhaps even more in the provinces. Writers and artists are resisting it — local functionaries and factory managers have provided its zealots. Some librarians have evidently had to fight hard to save even copies of "The Three Musketeers" from purgers of "adventurist Western literature," and in factories young workers are having to scrub their lockers clean of nude pictures.

This response to the party's call at such levels is rare, if not unique, in Eastern Europe today. Behind it lies fear — not of "the enemy" which gripped a number of sincere Stalinists in the 1950s, but the fear which a body of apparatchiks now feels for its own livelihood.

The Rumanian middle-apparatus has for years been fighting whatever measures of reform could make party hacks redundant in any sphere from culture to agriculture. Mr Ceausescu, the party leader himself, has often complained about obstruction of his economic reforms.

In other fields, every measure of liberalisation has been followed by a counter-measure initiated by the apparatchiks themselves or from above to assuage their fears. Proposals in an official study on higher education in 1967 to reduce the importance of ideology in university curricula, for example, were torpedoed before being implemented. Restrictions on passports to the West were relaxed in late 1968,

THE OLD Stalinist party leader of Rumania, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej has been partially rehabilitated on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his birth. At a celebration on Monday attended by President Ceausescu and top party leaders, Mr Emil Bodnarus, the Vice-President said that Gheorghiu-Dej who died in 1965 was "an outstanding revolutionary fighter." The party's condemnation of the negative aspects of his work "did not prevent correct recognition of his remarkable merits towards the party and people."

In an accompanying article in the official party paper "Scinteia," Gheorghiu-Dej was said to have made "an outstanding contribution to working out the party's policy of advancing Socialist culture." Nowhere in either the speech or the article was any mention made, as it had been as recently as 1969, that the Gheorghiu-Dej purges had cost the lives of party members.

President Ceausescu's own condemnation of his predecessor had never been as far-reaching as Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin, but this significant new re-assessment confirms the stricter ideological line launched in Rumania this summer. Here FRANCIS SHARP discusses the clamp-down.

## Apparatchiks unabashed by ideological stop-go

In his heyday, Gheorghiu-Dej, surrounded by party functionaries, decorates the chairman of a collective farm.



tightened again in May, 1969. And so on.

A conservative and powerful middle-apparatus with a will of its own is not peculiar to Rumania. This stratum has been a headache to every party leadership in Eastern Europe with nobler intentions since Stalin's death. Consisting mostly of people who began entrenching themselves when political criteria mattered far more than expertise, it has resisted every measure of rationalisation and relaxation.

When management selection in Hungary returned to a rational basis in 1961-62, the party had to harangue its own former protégés not to resist the new line. Similar attacks on this stratum were being launched in the Bulgarian media in 1962-64, and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 the middle-apparatus became the worst opponent of Duhcek's reforms. The main purpose of the famous "2,000 Words" manifesto in June 1968 was to mobilise the people against the re-election of discredited apparatchiks as delegates to the crucial Fourteenth Party Congress.

In Poland, where every reform phase since 1956 has

run into trouble with the "back-Mafia," Gierka's whole policy of initiating large scale public discussion following his rise to power in December 1970 can be seen in part as an attempt to undermine the power of the middle-apparatus, still teeming with men promoted by, and loyal to, Gierka's main rival for leadership, the hard-liner General Moczar.

The Rumanian Mafia has more to fear than any other in Eastern Europe quite simply because it is by far the largest. The country has never seen de-Stalinisation of the kind which has at one time or another taken place everywhere else in the region. Even after the death in 1965 of Rumania's Stalin, Gheorghiu-Dej, Ceausescu's strategy only looked like the beginning of liberalisation.

True, intellectuals acquired more elbow-room, the police were reprimanded for "excesses" and a number of hard-liners were removed, and finally Gheorghiu-Dej himself was denounced, a move precipitating a brief period of public discussion. But this was largely Mr Ceausescu's way of reaching over the heads of the machinery to the people.

Once enough of the apparatchiks seemed to have rallied round him while the rest became too restive, liberalisation stopped. Early in 1969, making use of the argument that too speedy liberalisation would bring in the Russians (as it had just done in Czechoslovakia), controls reappeared in one sphere after another, and the process has continued since.

The only sphere where Mr Ceausescu has not back-pedalled has been the economy. And rightly too, as everyday rigid centralism survives in Rumania causes the country untold harm. However, if Mr Ceausescu has persisted in demanding economic reforms, opposition to these has been just as persistent.

It has not only been using the old argument that decentralisation is bound to imperil the party's guiding role. It has also argued that the advent of computers now enables central planners to collect data and exert control far more efficiently than in the nineteen-fifties.

One possibility is that the campaign is a mere ploy. Though its sudden high-handedness and puritanism are characteristic of Mr Ceausescu himself, its real purpose could be to dangle the counter-select while reforms inevitably ease them out of their positions. A parallel for this can be seen, in a minor way, in neighbouring Hungary.

There, economic reforms go on apace. But in direct response to pressure by the middle-apparatus at the time of the tenth Party Congress last November strip-tease, for which Hungary acquired a kind of fame between 1967 and 1970, has been banned, firmer controls have been imposed on the film industry, publishing has become more cautious, and in general a measure of anxiety has descended. Frustrating as this may be for a number of people, however, it does not cut into the real underbelly of reforms, against which the counter-select remain powerless.

Unfortunately, the second explanation seems to be the one closer to the truth. The recent promulgation in Bucharest of new rules making political criteria more important than expertise in the selection of leading and managerial personnel suggests that the campaign could have been intended as a prelude to the real attack. This is very similar to what has happened in Bulgaria, where the re-emergence of dogmatists in culture in 1965-6 preceded the halting and eventual reversal of economic decentralisation. In Gomułka's Poland too, it was in journalism and culture that "revisionism" was attacked as early as 1957, whereas centralists in the economy and the police machinery only began to reassert themselves in 1958 and 1959.

The consequences were hard enough in Bulgaria, and even worse in Poland. In Rumania, they could be disastrous. Autarchic policies and flood damage last year have left the country on the verge of bankruptcy. Reforms are needed to get rid of the counter-select stratum, much rather than by confirming the counter-select stratum in posts of importance.

self, its real purpose could be to dangle the counter-select while reforms inevitably ease them out of their positions. A parallel for this can be seen, in a minor way, in neighbouring Hungary.

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## Soviet velvet glove

Moscow, November 11

The Soviet authorities have released four young Armenians arrested last week after spending 32 hours in a British Embassy waiting room, Soviet sources said today. The four, two boys and two girls, were said to have been put on a plane for Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

The Armenians ran past Soviet guards into the British Embassy lobby on November 5, and pleaded for help in getting to Britain. Officials explained the procedure for seeking visas,

but the Armenians refused to leave. Some diplomatic sources said they carried razors and threatened to slash themselves if anyone tried to remove them. They stayed in the embassy until the parents of two arrived and talked them into leaving.

All four were taken away with a police escort. The sources said no charges were filed because "they violated no Soviet law." In past years, however, people who sought refuge in Western embassies have been prosecuted, and some have served long prison terms.—UPI

## Moon harvest

A group of businessmen have made inquiries about a commercial flight to the moon which would cost at least \$140 millions and could bring a 100 per cent profit.

Mr Milojko Vucelic, director of programme and experiments for North American Rockwell in the Apollo and Skylab programmes, said the businessmen, whom he did not identify, hoped to bring back 500lb. of rocks from the moon.

"If they can make them into some kind of mementos and sell them for just half the price of diamonds, that would bring in \$500 millions" (£200 millions).

An expedition to the moon could take 1,000lb. of material, Mr Vucelic went on. "For \$10 dollars you could get a plaque on the moon with your name on it. For \$100 they'll bring back a picture of it. And for \$1,000 they'll put your can of tuna fish on the moon and shoot a commercial for you."—UPI

## Combat role ended

Chu Lai, November 11

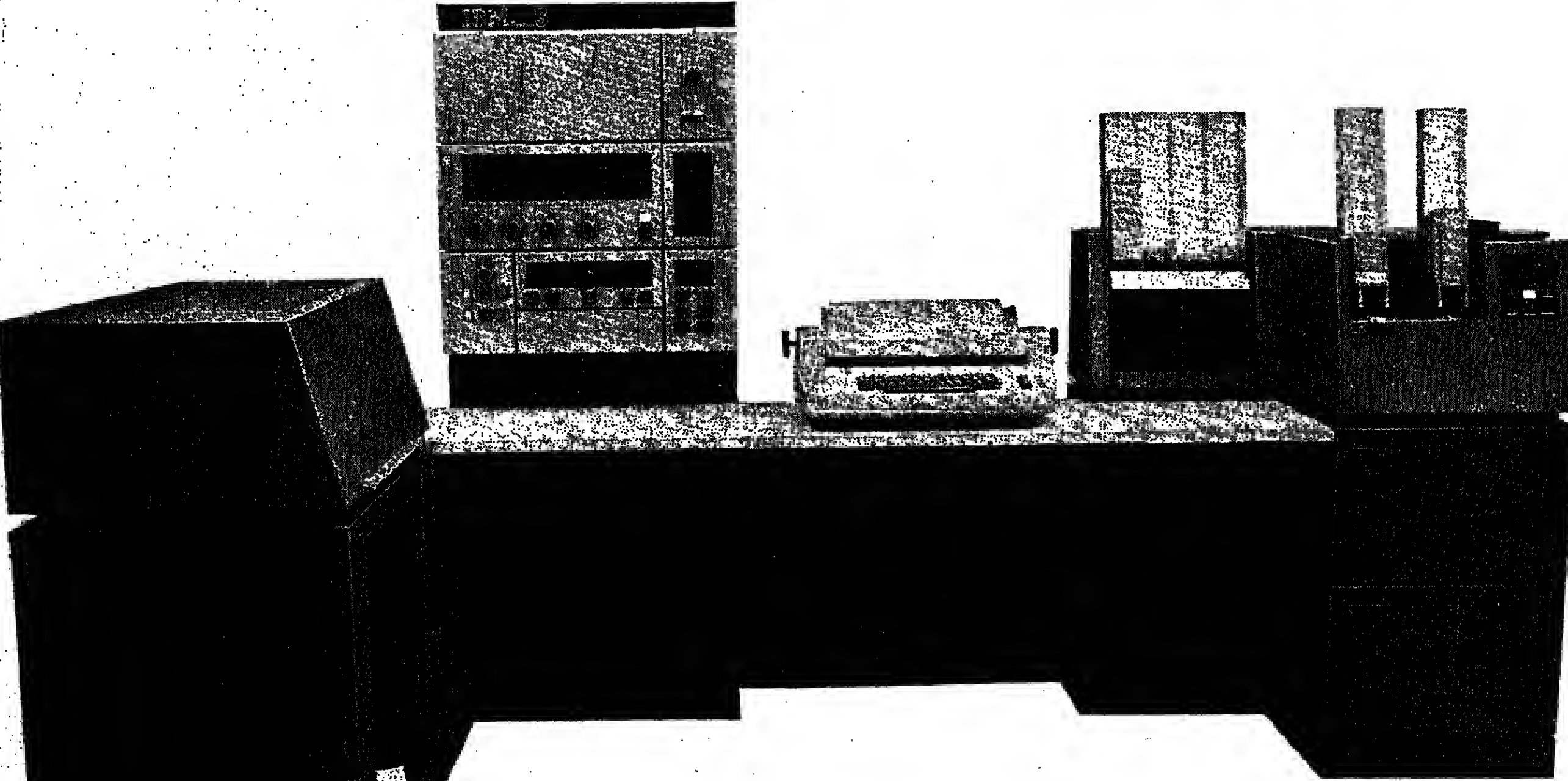
The 23,000-strong Americal Division, largest in the American Army, ended its fighting rôle in Vietnam today. It became operational in April, 1967, and later was embroiled in the My Lai massacre. To shake off notoriety it reverted to its original name — the 23rd Infantry Division.

Major-General Frederick Koren, divisional commander, said of My Lai: "We share collectively an unfortunate reputation caused by the few in our numbers who make mistakes, some tragic, some careless, some notorious."

But we share also the credit for an unexcelled record, and uncounted thousands of acts of valour, acts of compassion, and a significant contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the United States in this war. We will always be proud to say 'We were the Americal.' — Reuters

In Phnom Penh it is reported that Vietnamese Communists have launched a dry-season offensive against Cambodian forces.

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# Pakistan hint of talks in two months

Karachi, November 11

Mr Bhutto, the former Foreign Minister and chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, asked India today to exercise patience for two months until it could negotiate with a civilian Government in Pakistan.

Mr Bhutto, who was touring West Pakistan, told a crowd at Lahore that the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, had said she could not negotiate with Pakistan's present military regime. "I call upon her from this platform to wait for just two months more until a civilian Government comes into power in Pakistan, and then we shall talk," he said.

President Yahya Khan said in a broadcast on October 12 that a new Constitution would be published on December 20. The National Assembly would meet a week later, he said, and a central Government would be formed shortly after the meeting.

In Punjab province, which borders on India, the military authorities have set up a civilian volunteer force to provide rifle training. An announcement from the military governor of the province said the "Janbaz" force was created "in response to public enthusiasm." Janbaz literally means "one who is ready to sacrifice his life."

## More intrusions

In New Delhi, an Indian Government spokesman today accused Pakistan of more intrusions and firing into Indian territory, and said the border situation continued to be "grave." But when asked whether the situation had worsened in the past two weeks he said that was for people to gauge from the border incidents reported.

The spokesman also claimed that there had been three Pakistani intrusions into India across the ceasefire line in Kashmir yesterday, possibly signalling increased tension on the Western borders. In two of the incidents Indian troops returned Pakistani fire, he said. There were no casualties on the Indian side and it was not known whether any Pakistanis were hit. — Reuters.

Norman Crossland adds from Bonn: The West German Government is to give the United Nations a further 50 million



Mr Bhutto

marks (about \$5.6 millions) to help refugees from East Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi, who is visiting Bonn, has also been assured by the Chancellor, Herr Brandt, that West Germany aids to India will be increased.

One of the topics of the talks in Bonn has been the question of India's relations with East Germany. It is believed that Herr Brandt told Mrs Gandhi it would be helpful if India were not to exchange full diplomatic relations with East Germany until a more normal relationship between the two German States had been reached.

Herr Brandt said later that the entry of both German States into the United Nations (Bonn accepts that this will eventually take place) would change the position of East Germany on the international stage. The two States could then engage in peaceful competition.

He said he would use his influence to further India's request for a trade agreement with the EEC. Bonn was against prohibitive and restrictive trade measures, he added.

With Britain on the three-hold of the Common Market and bilingualism increasingly in demand for a variety of jobs, the British Section of the International Lycee at St-Germain-en-Laye is still battling for financial support from its own Government. The parents of the 215 British children who attend it have now written directly to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Secretary of State for Education and Science, asking her to urge the British Government to assume responsibility for the Section as all the other European Governments concerned have already done for their own.

The International Lycee was originally established in 1882 as a French Lycee with attached national sections to provide education for the children of the international staff of SHAPE when its headquarters was near St-Germain-en-Laye, but from the beginning it also admitted the children of civilian parents. At that time the British Section, which was and remains the largest,

# The lycee's forgotten few

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, November 11

under French law to administer the section on a fee-paying basis, which, incidentally, is an anomaly in a free State Lycee.

They did so. Since then the section has been administered by unpaid officers and committee members who cannot pretend to educational expertise, and the parents have paid fees of £48 a year for primary and £87 a year for secondary pupils. These cover the cost of English teachers' salary and English security payments, administration of the section, and other odds and ends. The French Government, it should be noted, provides free the premises where the children spend 80 per cent of their time — only 20 per cent of the week is spent in the respective national section —

the necessary central administration, and most of the teaching material and equipment. This means that the cost per pupil to the British Government would be less than half that in maintained schools in Britain. As the parents' association points out, it is a good bargain, if the British Government were to take over the section, the maximum initial cost would be 0.014 per cent of the budget of the Department of Education and Science.

The parents' association notes also that the adult British population in and around Paris is officially estimated at 5,500, though it is almost certainly larger, which implies about 4,300 children of school age. Among that community there are large numbers of parents who

neither receive allowances to educate their children at English preparatory and public schools, nor have any wish to send them to such schools even if it were made possible.

Perhaps the strongest argument is that of bilingualism, which today is increasingly asked for as a vocational qualification, and which an institution like the International Lycee is uniquely qualified to provide.

The lycees authorities aim to introduce bilingualism for all pupils throughout the school. At present children in the nursery and primary departments, whether attending national sections or not, have the choice of English or German as a second language. German is free. Parents have to pay for English because the lycee itself has recruited two English teachers and makes an attendance charge to cover their salaries.

# US arm alarmed at Negro crime

From JOE ALEX: New

Berchtesgaden, November 11. Disturbing statistics on crime and violence in American forces in Germany have been given in a reference here on human rights. They indicate a association with crime, violence far beyond the nation of black soldiers in Germany.

The statistics were presented by the 200 officers and enlisted men who met to discuss the improving the racial situation. The section of the document dealing with the statistics was classified "for official use." Journalists were not access to them.

The statistics give an ing picture of black crime and crime. Many pointed this to problems of education within the army, and justice amongst the German population.

Reported crimes of Negroes against German soldiers have almost doubled since 1953 — the first months of 1970 to 1972 — a period of 1971. Michael Davidson, Counselor in Chief, Europe, called figures "disturbing" and challenged their validity. Many white assaults on Negroes were reported.

There are reports of a counter action against soldiers charged with obeying orders. Three soldiers were fined, sentenced to confinement, Wednesday unofficially. Three more are in Mannheim tomorrow.

The statistics became at the same time as the National Association of People and the National League attacked the army perpetrating racism. They gave credit to General and his team for launching programmes.

Mr Nathaniel Jones, counsel for the association, most black soldiers suspicious of the dominated system of justice. "There is a total black layers in West Germany to assist in the defence of Mr Jones claimed. Justice is illly white," Angeles Times.

# Soviet let Jews leave

Moscow, November 11

Soviet authorities allowed five families of Jewish emigrants to continue their journey abroad after plain-clothes police had ordered them off a train travelling from Moscow to Vienna. Jewish sources reported here today.

The families, two from Kharkov and three from Kiev, were travelling to Israel via Vienna after receiving official permission to emigrate. The sources said a security police official told them by telephone that the group were "probably now in Vienna."

The same sources also reported that the condition of Mrs Silva Zaimanson, a Jewish woman sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp for her part in a plot to hijack an aircraft, had worsened after a temporary improvement. A former fellow-prisoner wrote before she emigrated to Israel last month that Mrs Zaimanson, who is aged 27, was dying of tuberculosis. — Reuters.

## Drilling halt

A French oil firm, Compagnie Francaise du Pétrole, has had to cancel its winter drilling operations in the Spitzbergen archipelago after a fire which gutted its headquarters on Edgeoya Island.

# Russia makes inroads into US strategic edge

From DON COOK: Vienna, November 11

Two years ago next week, delegations from the United States and the Soviet Union sat down in Helsinki to launch their talks on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms.

The third year, and sixth round, of the SALT negotiations begins here on Monday. The discussions are not only highly technical but also highly secret. Meanwhile the nuclear arms race has continued unchecked on both sides.

When the talks opened on November 17, 1969, the Soviet Union had deployed an estimated 1,050 intercontinental ballistic missiles and 160 submarine-launched missiles. It also had a fleet of 150 B-59 strategic bombers, which probably carry three nuclear bombs each. The total of Soviet strategic nuclear warheads was then about 1,600.

The United States, when the talks opened, had 1,054 Minuteman intercontinental missiles in silos, 650 Polaris missiles on board Polaris submarines, and a fleet of 540 strategic bombers, each carrying three or four warheads. The number of nuclear warheads which the United States could aim at the Soviet Union was thus about 3,300 — a considerable edge scarcely offset by the fact that the Russians are generally of a much higher megatonnage than those in the American arsenal.

How does the nuclear arms race stand two years later? In 1970, the Russians added another 150 ICBMs to their land arsenal and their undersea missile strength jumped from 160 to 280. In 1971, they have deployed an additional 210 land missiles and another 180 submarine missiles, so that their total number of launch vehicles now stands at 1,510 land missiles, 440 sea missiles and the same fleet of 150 ageing Bison bombers.

This means that the Soviet Union can now fire off a total of about 2,300 city-obliterating warheads, compared with 1,600 when the SALT talks opened in 1969.

The building rate of Soviet nuclear submarines is increasing. US Defence Department satellites brought back pictures of 40 new missile launch ships under construction in late 1970 and of another 50 this year — a total of 90 new missile boats, hardly indicating that the Russians are levelling off their strategic nuclear deployment.

The number of American missiles had remained stationary — 1,054 land missiles and 558 submarine missiles: the same as when the SALT talks opened. But the number of nuclear warheads which those missiles are now carrying has risen enormously, so that the gap in numbers

between American and Soviet warheads is still strongly in America's favour.

In June, 1970, the United States began installing the new super-warheads, the "multiple independently-targetable re-entry vehicles" (MIRVs) on the Minuteman missiles. The MIRV is three warheads on one missile, each of which can be targeted on different or sites several hundred miles apart.

The best information is that the US is putting MIRV warheads on at least half of its 1,054 Minuteman missiles. At the same time, the American nuclear submarine fleet began getting new Poseidon undersea missiles early this year, with not three, but ten independent warheads in one cluster, to replace the single-warhead Polaris missiles.

As a result, although the number of missiles has remained stationary, the total number of American strategic warheads which can be launched at the Soviet Union has soared from 3,300 when the SALT negotiations began, to something like 4,600 today. Whatever the increase in the number of Russian missiles, the strategic edge which the United States maintains is still quite enormous — 4,600 warheads, as against 2,300.

What, then, are the implications of this continuing upward spiral for the SALT talks, and the future prospects of reaching some agreement on limitation of the strategic arms race?

Broadly speaking, it looks as if the US can live with the situation for a good many months to come — certainly until the results of the present negotiations are known.

The basic premise on which the US is conducting this round of SALT negotiations is that while the Russians are probably going to go on building up their missile forces until

they come much closer to closing the gap in numbers of strategic warheads, they are not looking for nuclear war; nor are they ready to risk a nuclear exchange with the US. Therefore the American attitude so far is to accept the closing of the "warhead gap" with a certain equanimity.

The two biggest worries for the Pentagon and the intelligence analysts are the increased rate of Soviet submarine construction, and the question of what is going into those 90 new missile boats which the satellite photographs have recorded.

The ultimate nightmare would be a Soviet submarine fleet with sufficient missiles to track and knock out the 53 American nuclear-powered attack submarines, while at the same time the Soviet land missiles would be wiping out all of America's Minuteman missile sites and its major cities. But it would be risky for the Russians to assume that none of America's 4,600 warheads is going to get off the ground or rise up from the sea, and that none of them will ever get through.

The scene remains, therefore, what Winston Churchill called "the balance of terror." During the past two years, neither side has really gained any strategic advantage in nuclear arms. The SALT negotiators are concentrating, so far, on trying to work out an agreement on defensive anti-ballistic missile systems: a relatively simpler problem to define and to police.

As far as offensive weapons are concerned, about the only conclusion to be drawn from the developments of the past two years is that, although the numbers are greater, nothing has really changed, and there is still time for common sense to work. — Los Angeles Times.

# 'Too much weight' on bridge

Koblenz, November 11

The collapse of a box-girder motorway bridge being built over the Rhine near here probably resulted from too much weight being placed on an unsupported section jutting out across the water, experts said today. The latest official report of those killed by the collapse, which happened on Wednesday, was eight bodies recovered and a further six workers missing, presumed dead. Another 13 were injured.

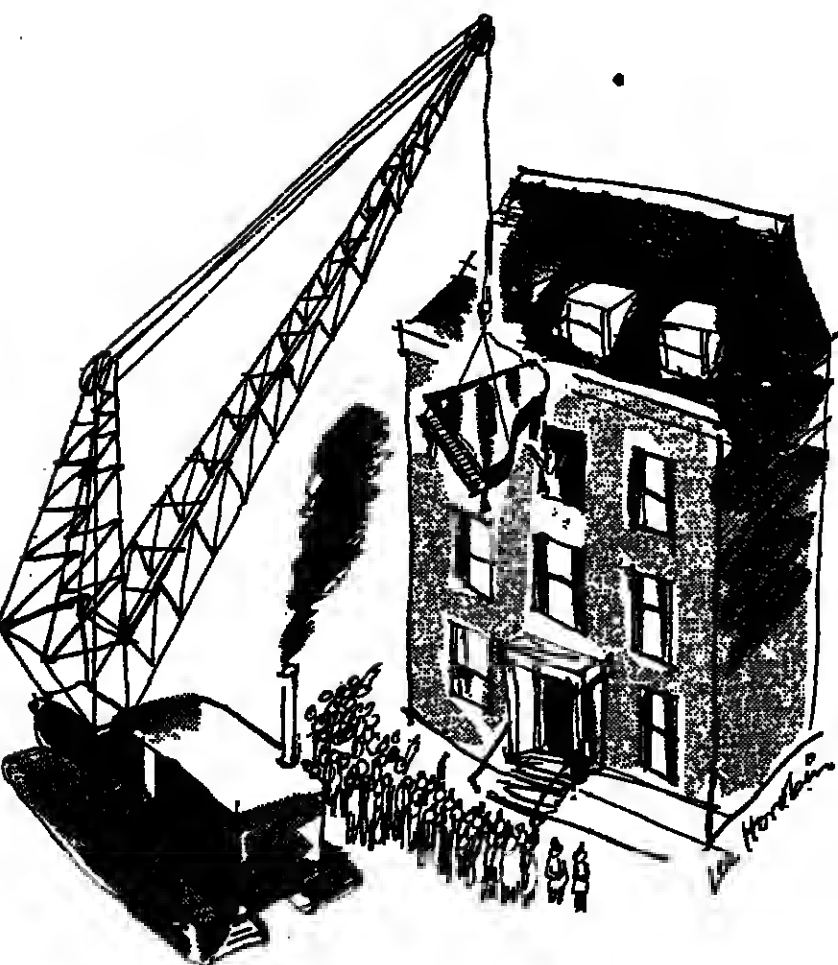
Witnesses said the collapse took place as a heavy crane, perched near the projecting end of the bridge, was preparing to lift a 52ft-long prefabricated section, weighing 50 tons up to bridge level from a barge. Other heavy equipment was also on the unsupported half-span jutting 162 feet into mid-stream from the Koblenz side of the Rhine.

At a news conference, the Koblenz public prosecutor, Dr Hans-Joachim Ulrich, who is in charge of a legal inquiry into the accident, said the weight of equipment on the free end of the bridge was a possible cause of the collapse, but lengthy investigation would be needed before this could be definitely determined.

The bridge, the cost of which was £10,723,000, was due to be opened by the end of next year, forming a link in a new autobahn complex south of Koblenz.

The bridge was seen to buckle and collapse on to the construction barge, moored below, killing the skipper and spilling dozens of workers into the water. Welders working in the hollow interior of the bridge were trapped. First hopes that some might have survived in air bubbles faded after no signs of life were heard from the flooded wreckage.

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# Heythrop in tow

A West German tug, the Arctic, yesterday began towing the crippled tanker Heythrop to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in heavy weather.

A spokesman at Port Elizabeth for the owners, the P. and O. Line, said the master, Captain Alex Matthews, and three senior officers were still on board. The Heythrop was abandoned on Tuesday after an explosion started a fire. But Captain Matthews and the three officers returned later and put the fire out. — UPI.

# Soviet-German air treaty

West German and Soviet Ministers signed a treaty yesterday at Frankfurt-on-Main, enabling the German airline, Lufthansa, and the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, to run two passenger flights a week between Frankfurt and Moscow from February 1, 1972. The signing marked the end of more than a year of negotiations. The Ministers were due to hold talks today, possibly to discuss extending Lufthansa's Moscow run to include a route over Siberia to Tokyo.

## Hotel explosions

Jordan yesterday blamed Palestinian guerrillas for a series of explosions at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman on Wednesday night. There were no casualties from the four explosions but three rooms were damaged.

# Optimism over talks on Berlin traffic

Berlin, November 11

East and West German officials today negotiating a Berlin traffic agreement reported progress today for the first time. A communiqué on talks in East Berlin between the West German State Secretary, Herr Egon Bahr, and his East German counterpart, Herr Michael Kohl, said progress was achieved at some points.

The negotiators met on Wednesday and today in the East German Cabinet office building. They arranged to meet again tomorrow. This

would be the first time meetings had been held on three successive days.

The frequency of the meetings, and the mention of progress, increased Western optimism that an agreement to implement the Four Ambassadors' accord could be near.

Herr Bahr said he would not consider an agreement this month impossible. Herr Knoke, First Secretary of the East German Communist Party, has already said he wants an agreement this month. — UPI.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender can be placed in the Guardian at 31 John Street, London W.1. (Tel. 01-535 9191). Your copy (minimum two lines) should reach us by 5.30 p.m., two days before publication. 50p per line.

### BIRTHS

JOYNT. — On November 10, at St. Mary's, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. Joynt, a son (John Robert Joynt). — Mrs. Joynt, 10, St. Mary's, London.

### ENGAGEMENT

FRANKIE HARRISON. — The engagement is announced between FRANKIE HARRISON, son of Mr. and Mrs. FRANKIE HARRISON, 10, St. Mary's, London, and ADRIANNE DICKIN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ADRIANNE DICKIN, 10, St. Mary's, London.

### MARRIAGE

MCCONNOMY. — On October 23, at the chapel of St. Thomas Aquinas, the marriage was celebrated between Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MCCONNOMY, 10, St. Mary's, London, and Mrs. J. P. MCCONNOMY, 10, St. Mary's, London.

### DEATHS

ALLMAN. — On November 9, 1971, suddenly, at his home, 24, Flatland Road, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. ALLMAN, a son (John Robert Allman). — Mrs. Allman, 10, St. Mary's, London.

### DEATHS (continued)

DEER. — On November 10, 1971, at St. Mary's, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. DEER, a son (John Robert Deer). — Mrs. Deer, 10, St. Mary's, London.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

GLASS. — Mrs. Gertrude Glass and Mr. David Glass, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. GLASS, a son (John Robert Glass). — Mrs. Glass, 10, St. Mary's, London.

## PERSONAL

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### REWARD

REWARD. 10, St. Mary's, London. (Tel. 01-535 9191).

### CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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## THREE ATTRACTIVE

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## CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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## TRAVEL

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## HOME NEWS

# inquiry professor acks present way funding science

By JOHN EZARD

Professor Sir Frederick Dainton last night gave an advance glimpse of his so at report on the future of scientific research.

er a controversial delay, the report will be published by the Government the end of this year. Judging by the theme of his Fawley Foundation lecture hampton University it will urge that:

present dual structure, by the five science research coun- d the University Grants Com- separately finance research, continue.

that universities and research ist must in future be "ruthless"

in ending research projects "which have outlived their usefulness or prove to be mistaken."

3-That a new structure be set up to link councils and Government depart- ments "in a much closer relationship" to plan strategic research into social and economic problems.

In the lecture Prof. Dainton, chairman of the Committee on Scientific Policy, said Britain was spending about £150 million a year on basic and strategic research—the price of an ounce of good tobacco a week for each employed member of the population.

A major question was whether this money was being distributed and managed properly. His personal view was that it was too early for a major change in science policy, because the direction of changes in social goals was still uncertain.

It had been argued that money should be concentrated on universities which were "centres of excellence" in research. But he believed the benefits of this policy could be achieved without penalising other universities or subjects. The dual support system could be kept (other policymakers have called for research councils to be absorbed into Government departments).

"But in view of the probable stringency in money supply universities will need to think very carefully about their research policy. I am not altogether sanguine that their very nature will allow them to develop such policy satisfactorily."

Inter-university research collaboration must be encouraged. Moreover, any policy of selectivity must be very flexible and ruthless.

"It seems certain that there should and will be a much closer relationship between science policy and social-economic affairs and Government responsibility than has formerly existed."

Earlier Professor Dainton said that unless the dangerous alienation from science felt by many school-leavers and graduates could be cured, society could find itself unable to solve its problems.

## Engineers' pay lan in balance

By FREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

ering union leaders. industries telling us how to run ing 2.5 — million learned yesterday of sibility of a new element which could the future shape of machinery in their

considerable negotiating f the Confederation of ing and Engineering the largest collective organisation in industry — appear to be For half a century, the tion has negotiated conditions for workers broad band of the car acoring industries.

he TUC, as part of its of expanding its sphere of influence is ng setting up an industry committee for the ing industry, similar to uch already exist for overment, transport, ion, health services, and power.

committee. If set up, not have immediate ing powers but the siders who met in York clearly took note of anding powers of the 1 committees already sence. Some unions on could be so wide that the possi- bility of a complete breakdown in the negotiations cannot be ruled out. The unions may then turn their attention to trying to secure a series of plant or company pay deals. The central negotiating powers of the confederation are also facing upheaval in another respect.

This is the impasse over the talks about a new procedure agreement for settling disputes in engineering. Because three years of talks have failed to produce agreement on the terms of new machinery for settling labour disputes, the ent unions are now on the brink of withdrawal from the 1923 York Memorandum, the agreement which for half a century has governed the method of nego- tiation throughout the industry.

Other bad, the TUC council also has some members on the tion executive and ongoing to both would be the idea tried out. aggestion has now been by the confederation executives of its 28 ent unions for their he response is likely to warm, for, as one union said after yesterday's "We do not want from unions in other



RAVEL GUARDIAN

in this Saturday's  
Travel Guardian

OH, THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean expert, Mary Slater, takes off from the better known islands and adventures through some less familiar ones, pausing on the way at favourite hotels and restaurants.



Remembering the war dead. November 11 at Westminster Abbey

## Dail suspended as MP's question is refused

By our Correspondent

The Dail was suspended for a time yesterday afternoon after the Labour Chief Whip, Mr Frank Cluskey, tried to raise the question of a Dublin man now detained in Crumlin Road Prison, Belfast.

The deputy speaker refused to allow a private member's question from Mr Cluskey about Government inaction over 17 citizens of the Republic who had been arrested by the British army in Northern Ireland. Mr Cluskey finally left the Chamber in protest against the decision and, after half an hour, the session was resumed.

Mr Cluskey afterwards issued a statement, signed by Mr Michael Murphy, of Cork Street, Dublin, now in Crumlin Road Prison, in which he described his treatment after his arrest in Belfast early on October 17.

Mr Murphy, in the course of the statement, said that he had been beaten, kicked, and "tortured" during the two days immediately after his arrest. He said that a military policeman

who was interrogating him at one stage took out a revolver, showed him a bullet and showed the cylinder with one bullet in it.

"He closed the gun and put it to my head," said Mr Murphy. "It clicked. 'Not this time,' he said. It clicked again. All of a sudden there was a big bang. This went on for a long time. Nine times the gun was discharged. I am not sure if it was live ammunition as I only saw the back end of the bullet."

Mr Cluskey said in the Dail that he wanted to expose this treatment by the British forces of occupation in the North. He demanded for Mr Murphy the protection of the Dublin Government. The Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, said that Mr Cluskey's conduct was gross abuse of the privileges of the House. The Deputy Speaker, Mr Dennis Jooes, then suspended the session as Mr Cluskey continued to speak.

Mr Lynch is now certain to call for the expulsion from his party next week of two former Ministers who abstained from voting with the Government on Wednesday night.

This will leave Mr Lynch with certain support of fewer than half the deputies in the Dail. Without Wednesday night's dissenters, Mr Neil Blaney and Mr Paudge Brennan, Mr Lynch will have 69 deputies, including the speaker, against a combined Fine Gael-Labour Opposition of 66.

The fate of his Government, therefore, will hang on the decision of seven Independent, six of them disillusioned. Fine Gael men, Spokesmen for Fine Gael and Labour were claiming last night that the Prime Minister would need to be a master tactician to satisfy both the majority of his Parliamentary supporters and the men who have left or had the Whip withdrawn from them.

## Fallout deposits growing smaller

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Radioactive fallout from nuclear tests is declining. The deposits of strontium-90 and caesium-137 found last year in rainwater from various parts of the world were one twentieth of those found in 1963, according to the magazine "Nature."

The figures were collated at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Berkshire, and show that fallout is declining at the rate predicted by physicists. But although it is cheering that the physicists got their predictions right, it would be incorrect to infer from these measurements that the effects of fallout have come to an end.

The tapering off of nuclear test fallout should not be taken as a signal that it is now safe to expose people to other kinds of radioactivity. On biological evidence the trend needs to be the other way.

## Union rebels grow

By our Political Staff

The number of trade unions to defy the Government and obey the TUC by deregistering from the Industrial Relations Act register is now 76. Mr Robert Carr, Employment Secretary, told the Commons yesterday.

He said that by last Friday 268 organisations of workers were still on the provisional register. The Guardian reported on October 22 that 71 workers organisations, representing 4.9 million workers had taken their names off the register—which would give them certain protection and immunity—in a policy of non-co-operation with the Act. But 18 other unions had refused to obey the TUC by staying on the register.

Mr Eric Heffer, one of the Opposition's leaders in the fight against the Bill, said the Act created problems and divisions within trade unions which had never existed before.

Mr Carr replied: "I am glad to say that there are also opportunities which have never existed before in the trade unions, as time will show, and great obligations on both sides. When organisations such as trade unions and employers associations rightly claim to exercise the amount of influence which they do in our economic affairs it is right that they should be accountable to the public."

Mr Russell Kerr, Labour MP, asked how many of the remaining 268 unions on the register were employer-dominated and frequently employer-financed staff associations. Mr Carr said that if there were any they would not be able to stay on the register anyway.

## Man fined £1,500

Nandkumar Bathija (40), of Clifton Gardens, Golders Green, was fined a total of £1,500 yesterday after pleading guilty at Hendon to handling 55,209 worth of obscene magazines and films.

Bathija's counsel, Mr John Forge, said his client was merely "a middle man" and had not been responsible for the import of the magazines and films, which mainly came from Scandinavia.

## OZ trial called disaster

THE "OZ" TRIAL was an "unmitigated disaster" and no substantial improvement relating to the law of obscenity or any other public advantage resulted from its processes. This verdict is given in a leading article in the "New Law Journal" published yesterday.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal had made the meaning of the Act clear, but had also shown in the process that the law was more of a nonsense, the article says.

"The trial alone is said to have cost £24,000-£100,000 and occupied no less than 27 working days of a court with one of the most congested criminal lists in the country."

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery, is severely criticised by the journal for his ruling that "in future, the issue of obscene or no (i.e. whether a publication would tend to deprave or corrupt) must be tried by the jury without the assistance of experts' evidence." This was to be greatly regretted.

The journal argues that it is by "judicial interpretation of the Act," and not by the Obscene Publications Act itself, that expert evidence is

now excluded. It was by no means unprecedented for the courts to hold that because something was not positively provided for by statute, it was not ipso facto excluded.

"It is straining credulity too far for it to be suggested by anyone that juries, who perhaps have never considered the matter before, can safely be left without expert assistance . . . to determine objectively whether a publication tends to deprave and corrupt," the article suggests.

The journal also condemns the Lord Chief Justice's distinction between the meaning of obscenity in the Post Office Act of 1953 and in the Obscene Publications Act of 1959. Socially as well as legally it was "doubly deplorable" that obscenity had conflicting meanings under the two Acts, and that neither meaning admitted that certainty which "is the hallmark of good law."

There was no difference of context and nothing of a technical nature which justified the position whereby a magazine could be sold to a willing purchaser at a book-stall, but could not be sent

to him through the post. Nor was there any reason for this in common sense.

Lord Widgery's observation that there would be many cases in the future brought under the Obscene Publications Act which could merit prison sentence is also criticised. Lord Widgery argued that this was so because of an increase in the incidence of offences under the 1959 Act.

"There are difficult questions of principle involved in imposing on an individual offender, simply 'pour encourager les autres,' a sentence whose severity does not fit his crime and his guilt and which would in other circumstances not be countenanced." When principle yielded to circumstance, we were on a slippery slope.

The article concludes that historical precedents suggest that in times of social crisis the law was best occupied in "being a moderating influence, neither precipitating social change nor . . . standing in its way."

Nicholas de Jongh

# Pole vault to Tokyo with JAL

Four times a week JAL's Polar Route gets you to Tokyo in two giant strides. But all the exercise you need take is just enough to lift a cup of sake, to sip champagne and nibble *otsumami* while you wonder why the Arctic Ocean looks like a marble slab . . . and if all Japanese girls are as charming as your JAL hostess. Meanwhile there are several more delightful hours to Tokyo.



Polar Route in association with Air France, Alitalia and Lufthansa.







# A Tax on entry tickets 'could ripple sport'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Professional and amateur sport would be crippled if an Added Tax had to be added to the price of admission tickets, the chairman of the Sports Coordination Committee, Mr Denis Follows, said yesterday. Fifteen sporting organisations have formed the committee to lobby the tax.

The addition of the tax would amount to a reimposition of the Entertainment Tax which was abolished in 1967 because it was having a disastrous effect on sport.

Mr Follows, who is also secretary of the Football Association, said the sports organisations realised the Government had to replace the Purchase Tax and SET, but "killing sport" was no way to raise money.

The Government will not announce the details of how VAT will be applied until the Budget, but the committee is convinced that sport admission charges will be included.

There is an obvious difficulty for the Government in granting exemption. One of the obligations laid on Britain when it joined the Community is to pay a proportion of VAT revenue. The six impose VAT on sport admission charges — 12.7 per cent in France, 15.5 per cent in Germany.

The Government has indicated that the bookmaking industry will be exempt, but it will continue to pay a 10 per cent betting tax. The committee is not asking for total exemption, which would make sporting organisations better off than they are now, paying Purchase Tax and SET. The most they hope for is exemption for admission charges, which would mean that VAT was paid on all equipment. This would replace the outgoings on the present taxes.

Any VAT on tickets would have to be passed on to the public, said Mr Follows. This would lead to smaller gates, a reduction in safety standards, and less sport.

Mr Follows said that half the Football League clubs would have disappeared if Entertainment Tax had not been abolished. A time of increased leisure it was wrong to impose a tax that was really Entertainment Tax under a different name. Some of the sports organisations were non-profit-making, and any dividends paid by profit-making concerns were derisory.

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The committee has written to the Minister for Sport, the Secretary of State for the Environment, the Shadow Minister for Sport, and the Sports Council.

The committee members are the FA, the National Greyhound Racing Society, the Speedway Control Board, the RAC, the British Boxing Board of Control, the Amateur Boxing Association, the Lawn Tennis Association, the British Show Jumping Association, the Racecourse Association, the London Club, the Rugby Football Club, the MCC, the Rugby Football Union, the Amateur Swimming Association, and the Amateur Athletic Association.

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Eight MPs' wives pictured during an hour's vigil outside the Soviet Embassy in London yesterday in protest against "inhuman treatment" of a Jewish woman imprisoned in Russia. A spokesman for the group said they understood that Sylvia Zalmanson, aged 27, serving a 10-year sentence, was near death because she was being denied medical treatment. The woman handed in a copy of a letter being sent to the Prime Minister and Mr Wilson and the Soviet leader Mr Brezhnev. The wives are (left to right, back row): Mrs Peter Archer (wife of MP for Rowley Regis and Tipton); Mrs Hugh Dykes (Harrow East); Mrs Geoffrey Finsberg (Hampstead); (left in front row): Mrs Greville Janner (Leicester NW); Mrs Arthur Latham (Paddington North); Mrs Ian Mikardo (Paplar); and Mrs Paul Rose (Blackley).

# 'Killing Heath not murder'

Jack Prescott, one of two men accused of conspiring to cause explosions, was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to have written a letter saying that if Mr Heath and Mr Maudling were killed "it would not be murder."

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, said that the letter—said to have been written in Brixton prison and sent to a relative—went on: "The removal of tyrants such as these can only further the cause of humanity."

Mr Mathew also read another extract which said: "Carr (Mr Robert Carr) has a complete lack of moral and spiritual motivation. The thought of him and his partners in crime sickens me."

Mr Mathew said to the jury: "These few words require no comment from me because in that letter Prescott says precisely what his feelings were about murder. To him the death of someone he considered his political enemy would not in his view be murder."

Prescott (27), a decorator of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, London, and Purdie (24), a film technician of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, London, both pleaded not guilty to conspiring to cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Prescott denies causing explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in 1968 at James's Square, London, in December 1970, and at the home of the Secretary for Employment, Mr Robert Carr, at Barnet, Hertfordshire, on January 12 this year.

Mr Mathew said Purdie wrote notes complaining "in the strongest possible language" about police inquiries into the bombing of Mr Carr's home.

Mr Mathew said Purdie wrote the notes at about the time Prescott was arrested in January in connection with the explosions at the Secretary for Employment's home.

The notes suggested that the police were under pressure because of the outcry over the explosion, Mr Mathew said. The notes included the line: "They have shown repeatedly in the absence of a guilty party they can invariably find someone and gain conviction."

Mr Mathew said Purdie had asked in his notes: "Why did they get Jack (Jack) Prescott?" He had written: "Firstly through records they know he is a guy of no compromise and no pig-lover."

Later he wrote that Mr Faversham, the officer in charge of the case, had offered Prescott "the honourable position as Crown witness in exchange for names and information."

Purdie had added: "Jack ain't no grass."

Mr Mathew said that another note, which the Crown says is in Purdie's handwriting, speculated on how police could connect him with Prescott.

Mr Mathew said that while both men were detained in cells at Barnet magistrates' court on April 27 during a preliminary hearing, a policeman overheard Prescott tell Purdie, "It is my fault."

Prescott called out to Purdie: "It is my birthday next month."

Mr Mathew alleged the conversation continued: Purdie: "Great. (Pause.) How old will you be, 37?" Prescott: "No, 26."

Purdie: "I will be 24 next birthday."

Prescott: "Getting on, eh? Only another 40 years if I get 15 years."

Purdie: "A big slice of life, man."

The trial continues today.

Mr Edward Ogden, QC, for the Division A members, told Mr Justice Goulding that following the amalgamation, disputes had arisen, leading to three High Court actions being started. The terms now agreed would bring all three to an end. Division 1 members had wished to dissolve SOGAT and revert to their pre-amalgamation name, and to function as a separate union.

But the High Court was told yesterday, the court will not be asked to order the dissolution of SOGAT for the time being. The terms of the proposed dissolution agreement are to be put to a ballot of all the members of Division A of SOGAT, formerly members of the National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paperworkers.

If the agreement is accepted on the ballot, Division A will take the name of SOGAT for its own. The members of Division 1 of the present SOGAT will, after the dissolution, revert to their old name, National Natsops. The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. After that the two groups will function as separate unions.

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If the agreement is accepted on the ballot, Division A will take the name of SOGAT for its own. The members of Division 1 of the present SOGAT will, after the dissolution, revert to their old name, National Natsops. The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. After that the two groups will function as separate unions.

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If the agreement is accepted on the ballot, Division A will take the name of SOGAT for its own. The members of Division 1 of the present SOGAT will, after the dissolution, revert to their old name, National Natsops. The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. After that the two groups will function as separate unions.

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If the agreement is accepted on the ballot, Division A will take the name of SOGAT for its own. The members of Division 1 of the present SOGAT will, after the dissolution, revert to their old name, National Natsops. The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. After that the two groups will function as separate unions.

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If the agreement is accepted on the ballot, Division A will take the name of SOGAT for its own. The members of Division 1 of the present SOGAT will, after the dissolution, revert to their old name, National Natsops. The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. After that the two groups will function as separate unions.

Mr Edward Ogden, QC, for the Division A members, told Mr Justice Goulding that following the amalgamation, disputes had arisen, leading to three High Court actions being started. The terms now agreed would bring all three to an end. Division 1 members had wished to dissolve SOGAT and revert to their pre-amalgamation name, and to function as a separate union.

# D-Day story can be told

A FORMER chief agent, Sir John Masterman, aged 80, has been given permission to publish his full and authentic account of the British success against German intelligence in the Second World War.

He wrote "The Double-Cross System," which tells how Hitler was led to believe that the D-Day landings would be at Calais rather than Normandy, in 1945. But it could not be published because of the information was still classified.

Now the Government has allowed the Yale University Press to publish the document in January, simultaneously in London and New Haven, America.

The Press's London office said that Sir John and Mr Chester Kerr, its director, had had "lengthy discussions" with the Home Office and other Government officials.

Sir John, an Oxford historian, became Provost of Worcester College and Vice-Chancellor of the university.

A shop assistant, aged 16, who was threatened with a knife and then raped several times by her attacker was awarded £850. A woman whose hand was crushed during an attack by her brother-in-law received £792.

The board says compensation is not automatically reduced when the victim receives compensation from another source. But it says it cannot make an award to an applicant "no matter how gallant his conduct, if his injury was not directly attributable to a crime of violence or sustained in some other circumstances set out in the scheme."

Compensation was therefore refused to a railway guard who was injured when he jumped down from a stationary train to rescue a young woman who was running across a busy main electric railway line and was in great danger from the live rails and from passing trains. It was later established that she had been indecently assaulted.

Mr A. P. Clarke, for wreck salvors appointed by the Netherlands Government, said 45 coins retrieved from the vessel, the Hollandia, by a rival team of divers had been handed over to the Receiver of Wreck.

The appointed salvors, Mr Rex B. Cowan and Mr Michael Kavanagh, of Golden Bay, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, now accepted assurances that there had been no improper removal of property from the ship.

In the High Court last week the salvors were granted an ex parte injunction against the divers, Mr Mark Hornbin and Mr David Ripolado, both of Newlyn, Cornwall, and a boatman, Mr Michael Hicks, of St Mary's, restraining them from interfering with the Hollandia or her cargo.

Mr Clarke said the three men were employed by Mr Roland Morris, of the Admiral Benbow, Penzance, yesterday, with the agreement of the parties, Mr Justice Brandon stayed the salvors' action for damages and conversion, after the defendants had undertaken through their counsel to leave the wreck alone.

Opera director

Mr John Cox, aged 36, has been appointed director of production for the next three years of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera Company.

# Over £2M paid for injuries

By our own Reporter

The average award made to victims of violent crime in 1970/71 was £231, compared with £256 in the preceding year. In its annual report the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board says that it paid £2,114,189 compared with £1,906,584 in 1969/70. The number of cases resolved fell from 6,817 to 5,893.

The highest award — of £42,000 — was made to a young single man who received such severe head injuries that he will spend the rest of his life in hospital. A married woman who was attacked with a brick and now needs constant attention was awarded £28,576. Her husband has had to give up his job to look after her.

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Councils will also build 72 day centres for the disabled and 31 centres catering for both the elderly and handicapped, he told the Central Council for the Disabled. Expenditure on local authority personal social services is expected to increase by 25 per cent by 1975, he added.

More homes to be built

Fifty residential homes for the chronically sick and physically handicapped are to be built in England and Wales by 1974, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for the Social Services, said yesterday.

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# Water machine

The first plant built in Britain to turn sea-water into fresh water for drinking was delivered yesterday to the Jersey New Waterworks Company. The plant, built by Weir Westgarth Ltd., has an output of 1.5 million gallons a day.

# Man killed

A man trapped by fire in his bedroom in a second storey flat in Liverpool Road, Islington, London, yesterday, jumped 30ft to the pavement and was killed. He was Mr Colin Stewart, who managed a snack bar in Liverpool Road.

# APH: the wit who fought for divorce reform

Sir Alan Herbert, satirist and wit, reforming politician and one of the most successful protesters of his age, died at his London home yesterday at the age of 81. He had a stroke last year, and had been seriously ill for the past two weeks.

Never more famous than when he was simply "APH," Sir Alan was among the most popular English comic writers between the two world wars. He was also in the central tradition of English social reformers, a lifelong campaigner with an often outraged sense of justice powered by his training in the law which he made his own and largely by mocking, improved.

That the two impulses could march together, that a man could be absurd and in deadly earnest at the same time, was harder to accept in Herbert's heyday than it is today. "I'm serious," he had to tell the House of Commons more than once; "I'm not being funny."

Certainly, he was not being funny when, as the Independent Member for Oxford University, he achieved one of the outstanding private member's triumphs in parliamentary history. Without Government help, and against the opposition of powerful pressure groups, he steered his Matrimonial Causes Act on to the statute book and established some important new grounds for divorce.

One measure of his achievement was that in the Lords both

archbishops accepted the reform socially while denying it from the religious aspect — a truly Herbertian situation.

The wind, if not the tide, was against him, and the challenge suited a man who all his life moved water and controversy with an equal devotion. Born in 1890, the son of a civil servant in the India office, Alan Patrick Herbert went to Winchester and New College, Oxford, graduating first class in jurisprudence. He served in the Royal Navy Division during the 1914 War, and was called to the bar in 1918, but never practised. It was in 1938, two years before his divorce-reforming triumph, that he entered Parliament, and he sat until 1950, when the university seats were abolished. That was one reform of which APH disapproved.

He began sending pieces to "Punch" while still at school, and joined the magazine's staff in 1924. At his best — which was most of the time — he was always knew as an expert what he was being funny about. That lawyers had to read his "Misleading Cases" with respect made his satire the more deadly. That he was a master of lucid statement gave his attacks on jargon far more of a deterrent effect than most operators in that field can claim.

He was a brilliant writer of

light verse, produced many books, among which his early novel, "The Water Gipsies," was the most successful, and also wrote some agreeable musical shows for the theatre. But it is the campaigner who will be remembered, and his satire never lapsed into vulgarity except when he was attacking things he knew nothing about, like modern art and other routine targets of the last-generation "Punch."

In the Second World War, he was a petty officer with the river emergency service, commanding a patrol boat on his beloved Thames. He was proud of his two good conduct badges, which he would hardly have earned as an MP. However, the speeches indexed in Hansard under the name of "Pasty Officer A. P. Herbert," still make an invigorating read; and he celebrated the end of the war by threatening the Commons with 11 new private member's bills.

He was knighted in 1945 and became a Companion of Honour last year. With Parliament, if not politics, behind him, he went on living happily and pug-naciously at Hammersmith, with the river flowing past the end of his garden. He became president of organisations as diverse as the Inland Waterways Association and the Black Lion Shillies Club. The most ardent of his latter-day campaigns was to try to get royalties for authors from public libraries.

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APH: the wit who fought for divorce reform

# Your short cut to a good investment

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# PARLIAMENT Chataway announces provisional sites for radio stations

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Christopher Chataway, today announced the sites of Britain's first four local commercial radio stations.

He said that contracts would be placed by the Independent Television Authority to serve the first four stations, and in favourable circumstances these stations should be on the air some time in 1973.

Mr Chataway hoped that the new authority would experiment with ways of providing coverage for areas of sparse population, but there would be areas of relatively low population without a local radio station.

Releasing details of the first three stations, he added: "I am sure that the public will be interested in the House of Commons how these powers are going to be exercised. This is not right, and it is for that reason, if for no other, that we propose to divide the House on this Bill tonight."

There might be a case for an alternative radio system to that provided by the BBC, but it had not been made out. If a future Labour Government was faced with a situation in which the Bill had been only partially implemented it would wish to delay its further implementation until after a Royal Commission had reported.

Mr Richard said he could see no provision in the Bill making it obligatory for contractors even to submit schedules to the IBA. The Minister was removing from the IBA a major safeguard which ITA now had.

Mr Richard said that the relationship between the broadcast stations and the press had clearly not been thought out in the case of the large-scale television holding companies the power was there to be used if it looked as if there was a tendency towards monopoly.

There could be anomalies, particularly in relation to local newspapers which were part of a group. There was nothing to prevent a number of stations being owned by one company.

"It is a waste of wave-lengths. As far as Britain is concerned, I believe it will result in a trivialisation of the broadcasting media and I am against it," Mr Richard concluded.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

## Broccoli

### VEGETABLES

Jeffington Ardron

LOOK at this broccoli. I'll be throwing the whole lot away. It has been stained purple. Would they go and do a thing about it? "I said, 'It grows up. It's a different kind from you're used to.'"

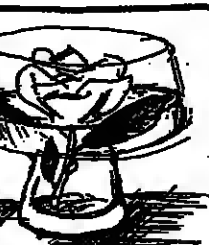
"Indeed, my friend was disturbed that the pollution of food had reached such a state. 'It's some chemical additive, the way it comes out in the water.'"

Broccoli comes in many different colours. Common broccoli (cauliflower) looks much like cauliflower, but it is closely related to the fine-tasting all-Italian Calabrese and the Purple of the varieties. In shopping for broccoli, try to avoid long skinny stalks so thick that they have woody. Above all, don't buy one that has started to open or has heads so delicious when tightly curled, are apt to open when they begin to open, an indication that the plant is stale. About a half pound is a fair amount to buy. Broccoli, properly picked with inches of stem, quickly and cooked, is a delight to eat. To preserve its looks, and not inconsiderable contribution of vitamins A, C, and of broccoli should be treated with care. It is best to blanch it in boiling water for two minutes. Shake and dry as possible. Keep in a bag in a cool place (it keeps about 32°F.) until you are ready to use it. Young, small pieces need no further preparation, but larger pieces need to be cut into more or less sized branches so that they be cooked through at the same time.

### soup

Tough stalks need peeling. Ones need splitting. Then add in one or two spoonfuls of oil, add three small cups of water, cover and boil gently for 15 minutes until the stalks are barely tender. If you prefer a limp, continue for a further 10 or more minutes, during which time the flavour and colour will progressively dull. When the stalks are done, the classic broccoli soup is served with a dash of lemon juice, or with a dash of vinegar. The soup, either hot or cold. A recipe across the Atlantic from the Atlantic is a shallow bowl of cooked broccoli, topped with a cream sauce, a little salt and pepper. The top with more cheese. For approximately 20 until the top is golden brown. A good favour combination is with ASPARAGUS in which cooked broccoli is in a sauce made from six to eight asparagus spears cut into 2-inch lengths. Press this mixture into a bowl, and top with split almonds, and hot oven or under a grill until the top is golden brown. It is as good, if not better, than the classic COLD BROCCOLI. Arrange chilled, firm broccoli spears on a plate. Pour mayonnaise over the top, which has been beaten one spoonful of curry powder (one few legitimate uses for the ground variety), and which is combined with an equal of whipped cream. Ideal with a little of ham.

The Friends of Broccoli League joy all the white, cream, purple, pink and green. Only the colour yellow is table, whether it appears in a withered leaf, or in the green one tiny, brilliant yellow, filled flower. Turned to gold, it is no longer fit to eat.



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## From Yorkshire, with love and relish

Catherine Stott on what a West Riding teacher learned from immigrant children

"A WEDDING Man is Nicer than Cats, Miss" is a teacher's touching and illuminating account of her eight years' work with immigrant Asian children as head of a Special English Department in a West Riding school. The author, a jolly, warm-hearted figure who writes under the pseudonym of Rachel Scott, taught well over a thousand children who, when they first came to her spoke nothing but Punjabi or Urdu.

All the children were suffering from some degree of culture shock, as they first came in shivering from the grey Yorkshire drizzle clad in their flimsy silks and little gold sandals; children bedecked in fine jewellery and black eye-makeup who had never seen a lavatory and were appalled when its purpose was described to them. It was the task of Miss Scott and others to prepare these children as best they could, culturally and linguistically, for absorption into the English school system.

The children had varying symptoms of disturbance and unease. Some resembled autistic children; some, caged animals, such as the two little Pathans from the North West Frontier who spoke Pushtu—a language not even the other children could understand. For five hours they ran wild, screaming and kicking, becoming incontinent, charging blindly into a main road, and finally dropping to the floor in terrified exhaustion, to pray. Perhaps the most pathetic group of all were the children, usually boys, who had travelled alone from Asia having left their mothers behind, to join a wholly male household, all on shift work. The eldest would wear the key round his neck and tiny brothers would not be behind him, unwashed and badly dressed. This group would go home at lunchtime and, at perhaps seven years old, would make the curry and chupattis for themselves and the little ones.

Miss Scott's first effort was to make them feel above all welcome. To show them they were loved even if the words it was expressed in were incomprehensible to them. "Everything was done very slowly, very gradually to accustom them to England and to an English school. They would be encouraged gently towards our ways, with the idea that it would cause them less embarrassment in the long run."

Getting the children to school was one of the major hurdles. In the first place their mothers were rarely allowed out, and if they were, they had no more idea than the children of how to cross a main road. Bullock carts and bicycles had been, in most cases, the heaviest traffic they had had

to contend with. "If they were warned," says Miss Scott, "that a car would knock them down they would reply brightly that then they would get up again. They used to cluster on the Manchester Road and dart in and out of the traffic every minute. Finally I got a lollipop lady installed after countless letters of application. The Road Safety Officer learned Urdu to teach them road safety."

With their tendency to wander off, it was imperative that each child know clearly where he lived in case he was found in a strange part of the town. Miss Scott was told by one little boy that he lived in "Mouse Street" for Mount Street, and another said he lived in "Third Backside"—the third back-to-back house in his street. "You had to tune in mentally to their intonation and keep a street map in your mind." Again, three children in the same family might be called Jarwinda, both boys and girls, which says Miss Scott, "shatters bureaucracy."

Their clothes on arrival at the school were charming but far from functional schoolwear. Sometimes, Miss Scott points out, it was positively dangerous. "Even a little ear-clip can get pulled during a rough game and badly rip an ear-lobe. The veil can get trapped in doors, and in the home with those paraffin heaters, it is a menace. The big baggy trousers called the shalwar would get soaking wet and bedraggled but they had to be dried in situ because of religious strictness. Glass bangles break and in the swimming baths cause cut feet. The perfume is so heavy that in a centrally-heated classroom, it can be rather sickly. It didn't upset me, but some teachers found it suffocating."

"Slowly we got them to conform a little, to wear the more extravagant items at home. It wasn't desirable to manufacture a race of brown Englishmen, though that is the process envisaged by most of the people who talk so glibly about integration. Every racial minority has its rights, its distinctive habits and culture. We encouraged the children to retain all that was good of their own culture, while also encouraging them to take

their place in the community without embarrassment to themselves. Dissension rather than prohibition was the policy."

More problems arose over PT or PE. Gym knickers were anathema to Moslems who wrote polite notes to Miss Scott banning their daughters from wearing them.

"Respectfully, I cannot beg to say, allow Shafira to play with Jym wearing underwear" they would write. Or: "My daughter is under your kind control and I am happy she is at your beck and call but our religion being modest don't allow her to go naked." It took Miss Scott a moment to work out: "Can she be excused for pty" (PT). She was, she said, cruel to be kind and slowly divested them for PT knowing that it would be easier for them when they went on to schools that would make them change without excuses. "The children, unlike the mothers, cannot just lock themselves in the house; they have to learn to fit in."

Language was not the greatest barrier, in Miss Scott's opinion. Culture was. And high on the list of cultural differences is food. When it came to school dinner some children wept, some were actually sick, and all were revolted at the insipid taste of the food in front of them. More salt was used in that school, to give the food character, than in any other school in the borough. The meals were fraught with the appearance of religious taboos. The Moslems shouted "No Pig" to the dinner ladies and the Sikhs "No Cow." The Moslems were suspicious of luncheon meat, sausages, and rissoles and peas, and even mutton was doubtful in case it had been wrongly slaughtered. These children who were not terrified instantly by a moving jelly later realised they couldn't have it since gelatine was derived from cattle.

They were occasionally given English "Curry" but refused to recognise it, not surprisingly, as the real thing. Sometimes they would cravily extend their religious taboos to cover food that they disliked, like the little boy who said "Moslems can't eat cabbage. Against religion." Toilet problems were acute in the beginning. Children who were used to using fields and trenches were revolted at sitting on a communal

seat. "School toilets, if we are honest," says Miss Scott, "are revolting, and they would not sit on them. They were quite rigid about it. They were terrified of falling in, but we had to be cruel and get rid of customs that would make them socially unacceptable such as using the playground."

There is scarcely an Asian child in the town who doesn't recognise her and if she stops her car in an immigrant area she is instantly surrounded and bombarded with invitations to step inside the houses. Immigrant women in supermarkets ask her to translate the labels of tinned meats; cards come in all year round and every time one of her pupils marries she is invited to the ceremony. These, Miss Scott says, are the rewards, plus a far broader outlook on life, of her eight years teaching immigrants.

### Proudest

She is proudest of meeting a child in the street, "who speaks good English with a Yorkshire accent, and knowing I taught him. And when the girls come back and show me their babies saying 'This is our Susan'; it is a Yorkshire name." She wrote the book because she wanted people to know how interesting the children were, and to be broadened by reading it. If it can increase understanding of what problems these children have—such as being seven and ringing up for an ambulance in the middle of the night, or taking your mother to ante-natal clinic and doing the interpreting, or paying the house mortgage or the car payments. "People don't realise how quickly these children have to grow up. I hope the book explains some of this."

On good days she says she feels the Asian will be absorbed into our life. That co-existence is a possibility; that there is hope for the generation growing up together; that they will not regard each other as creatures from outer space. That the hatred and the dislike, once so prevalent, will go. In her town she feels there is tolerance and one community impinges in some way on the other. "Except in the odd case of blind unreasoning prejudice which says 'They are coloured, therefore they smell, therefore I hate them.' But she feels, is too deep to reach. But if the British are prejudiced so are the Asians, who idolise lightness of skin. One little boy complained to Miss Scott: 'There are knickers all over my house.' Knickers, she queried. 'Yes,' he said. 'Too much black from Jamaica in my house.' She gives a slightly despairing laugh. "A Wedding Man is Nicer than Cats, Miss," by Rachel Scott (David and Charles, £1.95).

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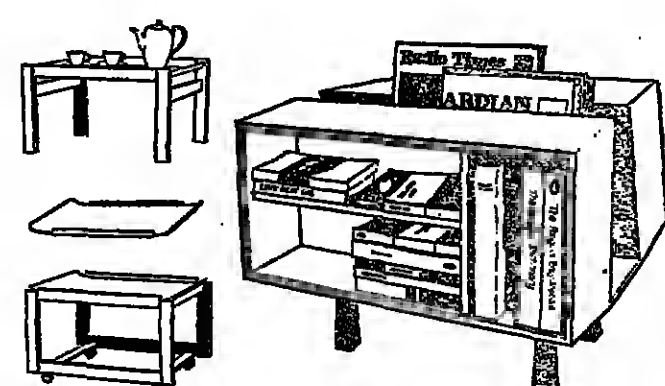
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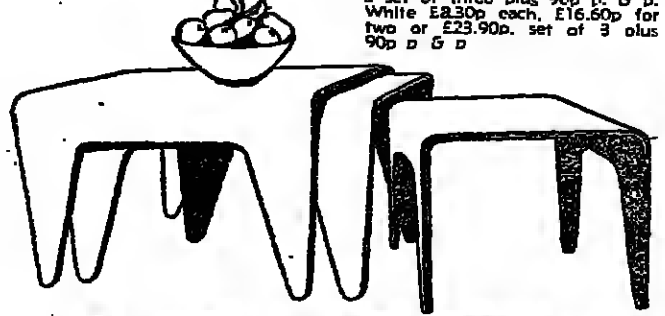
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## Old wine in new bottles

department of Loire-et-Cher, is a pale pink—nearer the rosy yellow of Cote d'Or than red—and slightly sweet.

Murviel, named for the Southern French—Hérault—village which crowns a hill of vines, is a "vin d'union," delicate and dry, a dune-promoting aperitif or dinner wine. The red of the ancient walled city of Carcassonne, is a full wine which suits game or highly flavoured food. All five will be well received in those households where the meals owe something to travel in France and Elizabeth David's "French Country Cooking."

French Country Wines are widely distributed; available from Dudeney & Johnson of Bedford, Whitman of Altrincham, Devonish of Weymouth, Thomas Bate & Sons and Ashe & Nephew in Liverpool, J. T. Underwood, Birmingham, Turnbills of Hove, Jesson at Scarborough; and in London, Waitrose, Laytons, Selfridges, Imperial Wine Stores, and Fuller Smith & Turner.

Another discovery, equally interesting, if not so far-reaching, in this important field of wines of character at under £1, has been

made by Norton & Langridge, the wine and cigar merchants of Wood Street, off Cheapside. They have now imported for the first time, a domaine-bottled white Bergerac, Domaine de la Rayne, at 75p (in fact 85p a dozen). Bergerac is no longer the major wine centre it was in Cyrano's time; it is not now included in the official delimited wine district of Bordeaux. The best known wine of the neighbourhood is now the sweet Monbazillac, sometimes cruelly called the poor man's Sauternes. The Domaine de la Rayne, however, is dry with a big, fruity nose and taste. It may be likened to some Loire whites though it is made solely from the Sauvignon grape; but it is a wine of character—and several layers of flavour—in its own right.

The economy of bulk buying has been widely explored; but rarely, in the retail market, to such an extent as the new Polyvinyl scheme of the Leeds merchants, Tom G. Porter & Co., who have the splendid address, Quebec Enclave, The Calls. They are making available a range of 37 red, white, and rose wines of Burgundy and the Rhône in 28-





## Man about town

Raymond Gardner reports on Roy Fisher's literary innovations

DON'T SHOOT the pianist, he's a poet. The pianist was Roy Fisher, one time accompanist to George Melly and celebrated soloist at gigs around his native Birmingham. He made a record which still appears in discographies and prompts occasional inquiry as to whether he is that Roy Fisher. He arrived at Birmingham University where he woke up to the attentions of a young lady who didn't like jazz and Mr Fisher, casting around for a quieter and more respectable fantasy, began to write poems.

He appeared in the usual round of little magazines, but there comes a stage when one wonders if life holds nothing more than cyclostyled sheets of paper. Until 1966, his first book, it did not. By that time he was 36. Mr Fisher has now produced four hardbacks and a variety of slim pamphlets. He still lives in Birmingham — with a piano in the front parlour, a wife, two sons, two cats, and a garden which might shame Harry Wheatcroft. His latest two volumes appeared simultaneously in editions of 3,000; either his publisher is bent on suicide or Mr Fisher has outlived Edward Lucie Smith's description of him as "the most interesting unknown writer in England."

Fisher began writing—a kind of synthesised Eliot, Blake, Yeats, and Williams—in the middle fifties. It inspired neither publisher nor poet. "I was ill at ease with the intellectual dialects of literary journalism and poetry in England at that time," he says. And he uses his early interest in jazz to parallel his uninterest in reconstructing a strictly traditional form: "I was quite open to surrealism, to the illegitimate and anarchic. This partly came through music since jazz had always been presented as an anarchic, experimental music."

The discontent with English poetry in the fifties directed Fisher's attention toward America, quite naturally since his principal objection to it appears to have lain in its literary stagnation, and since at that time the prophets of progress from Black Mountain College were busily defining Carlos Williams' poetic patterns as "Projective Verse." It was at this time that he published in John Sankey's now defunct magazine, "The Window." Before long Fisher had joined the pen pals alliance. "It consisted," he explains, "of the Black Mountaineers. People like Gael Turnbull, Michael Shayer, Denise Levertov, Robert Duncan, Creeley and, of course, Charles Olson. You felt that there was a network. You felt part of a marginal minority, very widespread and somehow meaningful, yet without any strong group



From the cover of *Collected Poems*: Roy Fisher, aged 4 (behind soap), as a street party in Birmingham for the Jubilee of George V and Queen Mary in 1935.

surround him. It is a poem of social realism combined with horrific fantasy, a surreal quality used to extend the vision and radiate it outwards from the blitzed Midlands landscape. Fisher's city man is processed by authority and technology into the mass, the sub-human, composite monster, its unfeeling surfaces matted with the mass of necks, limbs without extremities, trunks without heads, unformed stirrings and shovings spilling across the streets. It had managed to get itself provided with "This is a 'celebratory of performance,' a city which does not celebrate or mourn, which stifles the clarity of art, and which serves as a warning to the citizen."

The "Collected Poems" was to be Fisher's last book. He says he was blocked. At readings he read old poems. At the tender age of 40 he appeared in Penguin's *Children of Albion*, but with extracts from "City." Now we have new prose: "The Cut Pages" and poetry in "Matrix," a Book Society recommendation. The poems, in particular the title sequence and "Five Morning Poems from a Picture by Manet," indicate new areas to be explored, although the latter group was written as early as 1959. The poems present one with a sensory image rather than a logical conclusion; they have become, as Fisher describes in one poem, "the unit of feeling."

Fisher writes in the blurb about the "Matrix" sequence: "I could see impressions from Bocklin, Claude Monet, Thomas Mann and lurid souvenirs from Japan, among many others, forming up into relationships which I should never have presumed to try to impose on them consciously. The complex collective image made was still present after some months had passed, and the poems are a sort of tour of its interior." The Manet poems are a simpler exploration of this technique. The five poems indicate Fisher's reaction to the picture of the boy in the red hat. The picture should serve as common ground between the writer and his audience.

These new poems introduce an elusive, almost ephemeral, quality to Fisher's work, suggesting an ability to alter the familiar image of reality of a scene in such a way that we will question our own perception of it. It can be a hallucinatory experience for the reader. Fisher talks of struggling with something which lies outside explicit meaning and reminds himself that "the world is a reality." "Submarine" who ate everything, and then opened its mouth and swallowed itself.

"The Cut Pages" and "Matrix" (each £1.60) are published by Fulcrum Press.

sensitivity. It was a composite underground.

Although Fisher feels that with the appearance of the Black Mountain anthologies in 1960 the enterprise was doomed to become an orthodoxy — "and then along came the texts" — it is the catholicity and contradictory elements contained within the Black Mountain movement which have made its effects felt for so long. Fisher became aware that Pound and Williams had to be examined. He says: "You discovered that there were men like Louis Zukovsky and Charles Tomlinson. This was the opposite to the Movement in London, but it was not until the later period, when Black Mountain became a critically recognisable concept to people other than Black Mountain writers, and when the Pound industry really got going, that the gang fighting began in the review pages."

In the early sixties Fisher was involved with the Migrant Press, under whose imprint he published the first version of "City." Sections of it are continuously anthologised and if one

considers the fragmented literary state of England at the time the poem readily assumes a major importance. It marks for Fisher an end to the theory and a beginning of the practice. In its later version, published in the "Collected Poems" in 1969, "City" represents an important literary achievement and further attempts to categorise Roy Fisher as underground — a term with more connotation than real meaning—should seem farcical.

Fisher's position is that of an innovator, an explorer on the borders not only between poetry and prose but also between art and the human consciousness. The critics' power to evaluate is further complicated since he maintains no specific literary pose or technique for more than a small group of poems. "City" uses a variety of methods in its eleven sections — prose, poetry, and rhythmic chant among them. It is a poem for urban man, analysed by the bricks and mortar and streets with which he surrounds himself and which now, in the aftermath of war, the context of the poem,

content, let alone choreography, there was none.

The only hopeful thing about the evening was that it showed the company to be good at heavy, Germanic goose-stepping. This may augur for a good Green Table tomorrow.

## review

### SADLERS WELLS

Mary Clarke

### Cullberg Ballet

IT IS never a pleasure to damn a visiting ballet company, but in justice to Swedish ballet, which has a long and honourable history, I must damn what Birgit Cullberg is offering us this week and next at Sadler's Wells. Monday night had moments of hope but Wednesday was as near to total disaster as anything we have sat through in years. The thin audience just mustered polite applause. There were many nice moments when hilarity nearly broke through.

To begin with "Miss Julie," which has won its international reputation largely thanks to the Royal Danes, Erik Bruhn and Henning Kristiansen. It has always been too long and the last scene has always been ludicrous. Niklas Ek as Jean the Butler proved himself no actor (he is quite an acrobat) and Jacqueline de Min was no Miss Julie. A bad start, but worse followed. A pas de deux by Cullberg, called "Spawning Ground," had the ominous programme note "Breeding Games in the water where the fish play."

The games the couple played were expressed in what we already recognise as the Cullberg vocabulary of movement: kangaroo jumps, fluttering hands, and ladies lying on the ground with their legs apart. It was followed by the pas de deux from "Le Corsaire," danced, as is the entire repertoire, to canned music. Canned Drigo is really more than flesh and bone, but I suppose the two dancers, Magda Vrbosova and Dan Mose, established some kind of record by sending the audience out in the interval in a state of lunatic laughter.

Finally "Eurydice is Dead," danced to the background music by Ennio Morricone for the film "Eurydice is Dead." Jean Cocteau could doubtless have made something rather wonderful of representing the Underworld as a modern battlefield, but Cullberg is no Cocteau. The ubiquitous Niklas Ek was Orpheus, and Lena Wannergren a delicate Eurydice, but of form or

### KING'S HEAD

Nicholas de Jongh

### Blow Job

"BLOW JOB" is slang for a safe-blowing operation and a form of sexual activity which gives innocent pleasure to some people of all sexual persuasions. Since Wilson's play, however, is more complicated than the title suggests. It looks on its violent surface like no more than a description of an attempt at safe-breaking in a deserted warehouse yard. But the "blowing" becomes a collision course for a clutch of the sexually sick, for people either in retreat from themselves or actually disguised. No one is what they look.

Sexual kinks elaborate with the action: something suspect between the two young skinhead thugs, one of them ambivalently dressed as a woman to avoid suspicion. The man they kill for money in the yard, and the security officer who arrives to investigate, are both desolate homosexuals. Each of them goes to a hideously gruesome death and a schizophrenic girl wanders into the action, indifferent to the accumulation of horrors — the sickness and the guard dog dynamited to a hunk of meat.

It may sound the vindication of bad taste; Mr Wilson is not the man to flinch from the sight of anyone with his trousers down. But what it does achieve is an amazing impression of people whose inhibitions are lost. That is suggested in the dying stream of consciousness for the warehouse owner, the schizophrenic girl's encounter with the dying security guard. Wilson connects each character by showing them all unmazed by the violence in themselves or the violence they receive. They each communicate that sense powerfully.

The command of character is complete — and each is allowed a gloriously funny solemnity. But the ambitious outline of the plot and the flashes of the grotesque do not completely weld or cohere. Slightly rewritten since I saw it at Edinburgh, David Hare's production is much tauter and more precise, and the acting from Miles Reitherman as the leading skinhead is stamped with a quality of chilling conviction. It does mark a development of Wilson's view of the world — dangerous grotesques in the heart of cruelty; an extended form of naturalism. He promises a great deal.

### PURCELL ROOM

Philip Hope-Wallace

### Martyn Hill

A RECITAL of songs and instrumental music of the 16th century from Spain, Italy and England was given by Martyn Hill, with Anthony Rooley, as lutenist and Elizabeth Fage (bass viol), a good example of what might sound or look, rather, on paper a fairly bloodless and remote exercise — but which in the event caught and held the audience in a pleasing embrace.

Mr Hill's tenor is lightweight and rather insubstantial at the lower end of his compass, but he draws a beautiful legato line, has a delicate (meaning "tough") control of the mechanism which makes a swell or a diminuendo seem child's play, which of course anyone who has tried it in this kind of music knows it is not — sometimes a lifetime won't suffice to master it.

He also sings expressively, but without affectation: three pieces by Monteverdi, for example, had dash and dignity in the right proportions; a lament little masterpiece by an unknown composer "Blame not my lute," and Caccini's defiant "Must I Then die?" reminded us that, within a fairly small compass, a singer in this kind of recital can, like a leader expert in Hugo Wolf, put us through whole scale of emotional involvement.

Whoever worked out this programme, which for instance had the lutenist plunking out a most melodious little toccata by Piccini just before the three Monteverdis, knew the secret of the variety that can be discovered in music which, wrongly or coyly offered, sends the listener into a reverent daze.

Such singing is an acquired taste no doubt, like leader, spirituals or something called "folk" (which puzzles some of us). But it can obviously yield high dividends. The Spanish legend of a grieving for Absalom, for instance, was haunting.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

### BBC Symphony

IN THE strange collection of music that formed the background to the film "2001," the work of the Straussens may have had most prominence. But quite the most aptly imaginative sounds came in the weird splashes of choral music at moments of suppressed tension. They were from the Requiem

of Gyorgy Ligeti, a strong and individual work, as we heard in this first British public performance by the BBC Chorus Society and Symphony Orchestra under Michael Glenister.

The days of choral colour in the film may have given the impression of lightweight atmospheric writing. Ligeti's Requiem is, in fact, massive in scale — some 33 minutes long for its four movements — and of formidable memorability in design. In the Festival Hall, far more than on record or in the cinema (and, I presume, radio) the coagulating clouds of notes, both sung and played, acquired spatial mystery. The sounds of low brass and choral basses were heard to emerge as though from the far distance, and from then on each new sonority overlaid the last like a half-perceived image rising up out of the dark.

This love of letting notes emerge rather than being heard to start is most strikingly conveyed at the climax of "Dies Irae" when the pinging top note of a soprano soloist rings at full fortissimo out from the massed choral sound without the initial "ping" being heard.

And, the words themselves are overlaid — the Christe Eleison emerging simultaneously with the Kyrie, the long text of the "Dies Irae" bursting through in rapid furies between the still comments from the soprano soloist.

Glenister and his forces were a finely controlled web of sound, implying a basic momentum through even the stillest passages. Playing and singing in the account of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony which followed was not nearly so distinguished, but it was a fresh, clear reading that drew predictable cheers on the last fortissimo.

### BIRMINGHAM REP

Gareth Lloyd Evans

### Roll Me Over

IN A SENSE the resources of the new Birmingham Repertory Theatre's large stage have been used to the full for the first performance of Bill Canaway's "Roll Me Over," indeed, one of the evening's most intriguing aspects was the initial applause that greeted the set (a back street yard) housing approximately 500 motor-car tyres — some of them radial. Why should an audience clap 500 tyres, I asked myself, and got no answer. Mind you, in the long process of counting them, assessing their condition, size, and make, which the paucity of the play gave me ample time to do, I occasionally felt the audience were ahead of me — there was little else to applaud except the tyres.

Bill Canaway's novel reveals a gentle but strong sincerity but this saga of life among the down-and-outs proves yet again that a well-placed heart is not enough for drama. The plot ambles, the theme appears and disappears as the dialogue struggles self-consciously towards a realism it never achieves, though there are a few moments of true tenderness and humour. In all it all gives the totally wrong impression that Mr Canaway is a Russian having learnt his modern dramatic technique from a bad translation of Dickens and an early number of "The War Cry." John Baddeley, Jane Freeman, and Paul Henry struggled bravely and efficiently, but like Michael Simpson's production, ended up looking lost. Peter Dewes, the Rep's artistic director, gave us a third-rate musical for his first offering. His second is, frankly, a third-rate play. One wonders, a little wistfully, whether his third goal — Ronnie Barker as a Ragtime Palstaff alternating with Noddy Nog — will give us the hoped-for indications of quality which his company and his audience have the right to expect.

### LIVERPOOL

Robin Thornber

### Ken Dodd

"WHAT GREAT ones do, the rest will prattle of." — and Ken Dodd's appearance as Malvin will be prattled round Williamson Square for years. "Twelfth Night's" three-week run at the Liverpool Playhouse is virtually sold out already — and how could it be otherwise? Mr Dodd's name usually has that effect on box offices and it isn't often that you can take a school party to see a top pop comedian in an examination text directed by a member of the Arts Council drama panel.

How, then, indeed, is "Twelfth Night" turned into one-man spectacular? Mr Dodd proved to be the superb professional we all knew he was by outrageously hamming his way through what is, after all, an outrageous ham part. His mastery of the audience's mood was frustrated by the discipline of sticking reasonably closely to a script. But Mr Dodd's inventiveness is not that easily suppressed. Few straight actors can hold a house by waving their fist from a pit in the stage and shrieking "by this hand!"

The rest of the company reacted sensibly enough by playing supporting scenes as Mr Dodd's Malvolio. The other crows — Brian Coburn's Sir Toby, Norman Henry's Aguecheek, and Neil Cunningham's pally loitering Feste — were muted straight men. And director Antony Tuckey's rather wet interpretation of "Twelfth Night's" romantic scene, as a treatise on courtly love, hardly got a look in. Which is perhaps as well, because it teamed with unexplained non-sequiturs.



## The inky way

Michael McNay reviews 'Scoop Scandal and Strife'

THERE is a tide in the affairs of man which, taken at the flood, makes tomorrow's fish and chip wrappings. Yet even to those who keep their noses to the stone each night, newspapers still possess a smouldering glamour. Green-eyed shields for subeditors are out, but the popular image of the reporter standing in the rain waiting for the moment of truth, propping up the bar counter, grappling with his syntax on a crossed CPO line while he phones his approach, intimate version of the truth to bored copywriters is not far from actuality.

Not very long ago, a poll showed that something over 90 per cent of Guardian readers studied the leader columns every morning. These paragon apart, there isn't much question that the majority appeal of newspapers lies quite elsewhere, with the tit and tat, the sensationalism by stealth (as someone once dubbed a particular quality newspaper's treatment of society divorces), the easily sprung emotions, the sheer immediacy of news, paper reporting, visual, and verbal, television has pre-empted some areas of reportage but it can never undercut the appeal of newspapers; people will always need the emblematic appeal of print plus the impression, at least, of a post-vent analysis.

That is the reason why football supporters still go straight from a match to a streetcorner to buy a pinky erratic report of the game they have just watched, and that is the reason that "Scoop, Scandal and Strife," the exhibition organised by the Welsh Arts Council with a book issued in conjunction by Long Humphries, is proving one of the biggest draws the Photographer's Gallery, London, has had in its ten months of existence.

It has very little to do with art: the front page of the London "Evening News" for February 1, 1968, is the scruffiest in the exhibition (and examples go back well over a hundred years) but also one of the most exciting. It is the issue that shows the South Vietnamese police officer shooting an unarmed prisoner. The "News" treatment is compulsively ugly: a mass of unassimilable mixed types; the gutters (spaces between columns of type) of varying widths for no reason except

that the wrong decision was made in a hurry; the half-empty stop press giving the page a curiously lopsided appearance running, as it does, outside an antechamber, the index to news inside set symmetrically when everything else on the page is asymmetrical and looking, in consequence, like something a compositor has dropped accidentally. And yet there's no doubting that the cumulative effect is one of urgency and concern. The "Evening News" may wear its heart on its streamer headline, but at least it has one to wear.

The clincher for this page was, of course, one of the most effective agency photographs to come out of any war. Robert Capa's famous picture of a soldier being killed by a bullet in the Spanish Civil War is also in the exhibition, and shows fairly conclusively that when it comes to photojournalism, art is the ingredient that doesn't count: Capa's picture is art, the agency picture news, and it is the news photograph that sticks in the mind.

Photographs are the heart of the exhibition. In this field, the quality papers hardly count: the show is built round the "Mail," the "Mirror," the "Sun," the "New York Daily News," the "Daily Sketch" (mostly from the collection of a newspaper called Denis Frost): the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo, of Kennedy and then Oswald, the suffragette throwing herself in front of the king's horse, Mandy Rice-Davies glorying in the Profumo affair publicity, St Pauli untouched in a burning City, and the other burning question for the ungenerous "Daily Mirror" of September 26, 1956, "Has the bust had it?" (the headline framing the astonishingly affirmative bosom of Miss Jayne Mansfield).

No news, in fact, is bust news. On a thin day the Pavlovian reflexes of news and picture editors — and all the resources of type and make up and photographs manufacture news where none existed at the midday editorial conference. The miracle of the daily press, we like to call it. Mirage, more like it, but it is very nearly as interesting to read and look at as to work on.

### POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

### Pre-rock

DON'T MISS Sound Of The City (UAS 29215). Partly, because it has some tracks which pre-date the official beginning of rock 'n' roll in 1955. It includes Fats Domino's "Little School Girl" released in 1953 and Smiley Lewis' "The Bells Are Ringing," released in 1952. Some of the tracks are indifferent, because UA is not the record company most noted for a strong rock and R & B back catalogue, and I should say, again, that Atlantic's six-album history of R & B (Atlantic 587) 094-97 and 140-41 remain the most impressive collection of early R & B, particularly the first, pre-1962 album, which includes Sticks McGhee's "Drunkin' Wine, Spas-O-Dee," Joe Turner's "Chains Of Love," Leadbelly's "Good night Irene," and early numbers by the Ravens, the Clovers, and the Cardinals.

The other reason to buy the UA album is that its release is related to the long-awaited British publication of Charlie Gillett's book "The Sound of the City," which I first mentioned here well over a year ago, on its American publication. Gillett is English, and his book is generally reckoned in America to be the best on rock. It isn't that; rather, it's by far the best history of 1950s and early 1960s R & B, and his judgments of this period are precise and acute. Indispensable, for those interested in this period, but weak on late 1960s white rock. Gillett's American publishers asked him to finish the book with a resume of rock post-1965. This was a mistake, because his knowledge of and sympathy with this period is limited. But without the last chapters, the book is excellent. It's published by Sphere in paperback.

Other books on rock have recently been published in Britain by Studio Vista/November books. The best, by far, is Bill Miller's "The Drifters." Miller, less of a stylist than Gillett, is none the less a detailed and conscientious chronicler of the Drifters, and their period, David Morse, a lecturer at Sussex University, writes in this series on Motown, and is too concerned to lay his own theories about society on to his incomplete knowledge of Motown. The other two books published on The Who and Buddy Holly, are at best patchy, at worst — and more often than not they are bad — laughable. Gary Herman, who wrote the book on The Who, doesn't even get round to talking with Pete Townshend. The fact is, most good writers on rock are American. Until Studio Vista/November recognises this, the average level of their series will be unacceptably low.

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## Towards perpetual hatred

Sean O'Casey had a phrase for it: "the hate, the murdering hate." For girls to be tarred and feathered because they were Catholics and had associated with British soldiers is, objectively, less horrifying than for two more policemen to be murdered, one of them a Catholic and the father of five children. But is it possible to draw up a league table of horror? For a young woman it is worse to be maimed by a bullet in the kidneys or to be tarred and feathered by your neighbours? One is more physically harmful, the other might be psychologically disastrous. All the punishments handed out by kangaroo courts are obnoxious, in themselves and because they perpetuate Ireland's tradition of hatred, carried forward from one generation to another.

The latest horrors, of course, are entirely explicable, even rational in a perverted kind of way. This is war; the people of Bogside are afraid that girls who go to army barracks may give information about their menfolk: a Catholic who joins "the black bastards" (the Royal Ulster Constabulary) can expect no mercy. It is a formula which fits a war situation in a horrible way reminiscent of the Ireland of the 1920s. What does not bear examination is what damage it does to any hope, for another generation perhaps, of getting a peaceful, harmonious, and tolerant community in the North of Ireland, an

integrated police force, a society that is not permanently split by its blood feuds.

On the other side of the political fence in Ulster the brutalising effects of the continuing struggle are to be seen also. Allegations of ill-treatment and of interrogation methods which amount to torture have been made against the British Army and the police. They are being investigated by the Compton Committee. For most of us the issue is whether the allegations are true, not whether the allegations matter. They matter dreadfully, for if the forces of the state were to descend to the methods of barbarism then Senator Kennedy would be right and Ulster would become Britain's Vietnam.

Yet there are Ulster Protestants also, numbered by the fear in which their daily lives are lived, infuriated by the world's lack of understanding of their case, despairing of a peaceful settlement, who admit that they can lose no sleep over allegations of torture against men they believe to be terrorists. Again, the justification is that this is a war situation and that the interneers are the enemy. On both sides the logic has some internal consistency. But it leads nowhere, except to degradation for those who accept physical or psychological torture, murder and counter-murder, and perpetual hatred between the two communities as a formula for a bappy country.

## Fish not yet in the net

Mr Rippon has put himself into what looks like an awkward corner in the fisheries negotiations. With what appeared to be more panache than prudence he told the Commons yesterday that he expected Britain to sign the treaty of accession to the European Communities in the week before Christmas. But he has also promised his party that Britain will not sign before there is a satisfactory agreement on fisheries. Yesterday he acknowledged that the terms offered in Brussels this week were inadequate. He agrees that he will have to get better ones. The implication is that he will have to get them this side of Christmas. He has hemmed himself in between a solemn pledge on one side and a promised deadline on the other.

Let us hope that he brings it off successfully. Some MPs yesterday obviously felt that he had been less than prudent. They said that he had weakened his bargaining position at Brussels by promising to sign before he knew whether he would get terms that would satisfy the inshore fishermen. In practical diplomatic terms Mr Rippon now faces a considerable problem. His pledge on fisheries, given to the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton, was almost if not quite specific: "We shall not sign a treaty of accession which would commit us to the present common fisheries policy or to any arrangements which do not satisfactorily protect our legitimate interests." There is room for argument about whether an interest is legitimate and whether it has been satisfied; but the meaning was plain. The terms Mr Rippon has got so far are on his

own reckoning "inadequate" and do not go far enough, as he told the Commons yesterday. And there is only one more negotiating session left before Christmas.

It is possible, of course, that Mr Rippon is planning to extract better terms with the help of a last-minute drama. He could storm out of the negotiating chamber on Christmas Eve vowing that Britain could never sign a treaty which left the Minches open to be robbed. This would be in the Gaullist tradition and might work. But the differences of temperament between Mr Rippon and the late President of France are considerable, and on past form he will not try to do it the Gaullist way.

In one way or another, try he must. The Commons does not think that he has got very far and nor does he, to judge by his embarrassment yesterday. He said that the Six had offered a twelve-mile limit for the Orkneys and Shetlands. He would not say whether they had offered the same limit for the Hebrides or for Devon and Cornwall. He would not answer Mr Denis Healey at all, Mr Healey having asked whether he would support Norway in suggesting that instead of transitional arrangements for fishermen there would have to be a fundamental change in the fisheries policy. Mr Healey's question had a point and Mr Rippon dodged it. What he must not do is dodge the issue at Brussels. The inshore fishermen, particularly in Scotland, must not be deprived of their harvest. To fishermen who live hard lives in poor places a shoal of herring is a natural resource.

## Israel's potential bomb

Will Israel go nuclear? The prospect that Israel may become the sixth member of the world's most elite international club has been raised on and off for almost as long as Israel has been in existence. The possibility brings with it all the predictable but chilling risks of a parallel Arab nuclear comeback. The world, it is argued, could be then threatened by the political and military fall-out from the use of a nuclear bomb to settle local disputes between developing nations. This is possible, but in the Middle East it would take several years to develop. A Lebanese, Mr Fuad Jabber, examines Israel's present position on this in a book out this week ("Israel and Nuclear Weapons," published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies by Chatto and Windus at £2.50).

There is no doubting Israel's capacity to make the bomb if necessary. It has the scientific and technological knowledge and manpower. At a pinch it can afford the costs of development. At the Nahal Soreq and Dimona centres, there are constant opportunities for experience in handling nuclear fuels. Dimona, Mr Jabber reckons, can produce enough plutonium for 1½ bombs a year. Delivery of the bomb provides few problems. The distances to Arab targets are small and the airspace easy to penetrate. Boeing 707s, transport aircraft, Skyhawks, Phantoms, helicopters, or Israel's MD-660 surface-to-surface missile—any of these could do the trick. Mr Jabber believes that "according to available evidence, only the final stage in plutonium production and the assembly of a device itself separate Israel from military nuclear status." He estimates Israel will need two years. But this is probably over-optimistic. Five years is nearer the mark. There are still difficult last stages to pass through—the acqui-

sition of plutonium and nuclear tests (which would use up the meagre fuel stocks), not to mention political factors.

Israel has been careful to keep the extent of its progress along the nuclear path secret. There are good military and security reasons for this. But in addition this secrecy is the basis of Israel's policy of "deterrence through uncertainty." As long as the dimension and capacity of Israel's nuclear development remain unrevealed, the hope is that this uncertainty will induce the Arabs to be more cautious and restrained in their policies. It is also a means of keeping vague what it intends to do with the Arab territories occupied in the war of 1967.

Israel has always maintained that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. At the same time, Israel is not going to let itself be caught unawares. The strength and superiority of its conventional armed forces make the short term need for nuclear weapons unlikely, and the chances of a nuclear device being used in a Samson-like act of desperation remote. But there are situations in which nuclear weapons might be used. The destruction of the Egyptian air force by the sort of pre-emptive strike carried out in 1967 is no longer considered possible. The bomb would not only bring the pre-emptive strike back as a choice but also offer a means of bringing to an end the kind of fighting which Israel is least able to sustain—a prolonged war of attrition.

The nuclear option remains the subject of serious consideration as long as a final settlement in the Middle East is not achieved. But it is questionable whether the presence of the bomb would be enough to convince the Arabs that their only viable course would be to acquiesce in Israel's existence and make peace. There are problems more basic to the Arab-Israeli dispute to be settled first. As Mr Jabber concludes, "nuclear weapons may ensure the survival of Israel, but they can never become the true barbingers of peace."

## A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: Last week on Bardsey Island we had what is known there as a lighthouse night. As we walked through the darkness towards the lighthouse, we began to see a few birds overhead looking like silver balls as the beams caught them for a moment. At that range one might accept it as a rather attractive scene with the birds performing a graceful aerial ballet. Then the reality. You reached the foot of the lighthouse and look up and see that in fact there are thousands of birds up there. And that far from ballet dancing they are swirling round in a death struggle and are totally in the power of the blinding rays. The strong wind is full of their sharp cries and every few minutes you hear the crunch of a frail body striking the tower. Soon on the ground there are dead birds all about you. Or birds squinting in dazed unnatural position. Or birds so damaged all you can do is dispatch them. This is a slaughter that has been going on for years. But in spite of the remedies that have been tried, it is evident that the answer has not yet been found. My feeling is that only a drastic alteration in the nature of the light itself can possibly reduce the casualties. Such a change can only be made by Trinity House. And maybe that will not happen till some of the Elder Brethren themselves have experienced a harrowing lighthouse night on Bardsey.

WILLIAM CONDRY.

## APH... on 'The liveliness of a longdistance language'

SIR ALAN HERBERT, who died yesterday, contributed many times to the Guardian. In this article, first published in 1967, he reveals all the style and verbal wit which made him famous.

I BET you don't really know what is meant by "psychodelic"—and why. This word is not merely an advertisement for odd entertainers. It appeared four or five times in a "Times" main article not long ago—there is, it seems, "a psychodelic revolution." I was suddenly baffled for a long time, but suddenly I remembered the Greek word *delos*—clear. The word must mean "making the soul clear." This does not match very well with descriptions I have read of "a trip" with LSD, and other modern blessings. A better word might be *psychochaotic*. You "explore the consciousness" and you find swamp after swamp.

But that is not my affair. What fascinates me is the word (on precedent, by the way, should it not be *psychodelic*?). After all, as we all know, those poor dead languages, Latin and Greek, have seldom been dead. Even Oxford, Winchester and Eton are flinging the last fragments to the wolves. Yet here is this new dead word flourishing in the most unlikely soil. It may have been invented by some learned "psychiatrist," but it is part of the joyous chatter of coffee-bars, pharmacopis, and parakmetes (new word for beatniks—*parakmetes* means decay).

Few others, in these circles, may be sure have even heard of *delos*, and you would not get many votes for the dead languages in Carnaby Street. Why then do these advanced boys and girls enslave themselves to extinct tyrants—like *psychodelic*? Why don't they talk of soul-searching drugs, or perhaps mind-sweepers? Why, for that matter, the absurd word *discotheque*? This is pure Greek, Ancient Greek, deceased Greek, and, I suggest, rather painfully *derriere-garde*.

I laugh heartily every day as I watch the dead languages bursting out, like June, all over. When I was young we used to talk about "the wireless"; for, believe it or not, it was then a big surprise to have sounds passed over long distances without the aid of wires. Then all this became "radio"; and that has been divided into "audio" ("I hear") and "video" ("I see")—in an advanced, no-nonsense America. Splendid—and simple; but not very powerful evidence of the death of the dead languages.

Then there is my favourite word "de-escalation." This is half Latin and half Greek—*scala*, staircase, ladder, scale. What fiend in human shape invented the horror? The birth rate no longer rises or falls, it escalates or de-escalates. One day we may see a de-escalation of the American forces in Vietnam, or even the barometer.

Our rulers and solemn leaders talk happily about the optimum level of prices and that sort of thing. No member yet has cried: "Mr Speaker, this is the pessimism policy"; but that may come. And how would they exist without unilateral, multilateral, amenities, criteria, premarital, mandatory sanctions, prototype, repercussions, integration, segregation (yes, and my hat, I once met desegregation), dear old technology, veto, percentage, premium, equilibrium, nem con, a.m., p.m., disinflation, quorum, agenda, per capita, prerequisite (and even precondition), panacea, item, interim, verbatim, etcetera, and many other foreign and defunct expressions?

By the way, do you know the origin of panacea? I used to think it was a clever trade name invented by some pharmaceutical (there's a good old English

word for you) company. But "panacea," in fact, was the name of one of the daughters of Asclepius or Aesculapius, the god-doctor. She had a sister called Hygieia—"Miss Health."

The doctors, bless them, rarely open their mouths without dropping a dead word, and they keep inventing new ones. Psychosomatic has long been dear to me, and now, I hear, psychogenic is about. My own doctor never has a common cold. He suffers from "coryza"—but could not tell me why. This too comes straight out of the Greek dictionary: "*korusa*," pip (disease of fowls), cold in the head, snuffles. To his told that you have "a nephritic condition" is enough to upset strong men, but it may mean no more than pardonable kidney trouble.

A hepatic attack sounds like an assault by tropical tribes, or insects, but it merely means the good, or bad, old liver: *hepar*. Pneumonia is dead Greek, so is stomach, so are arthritis and phlebitis, gastric and hypodermic. Indeed, as you lie in the bath, or wash the baby, it is interesting to reckon how much of the body is Ancient Latin and how much is Ancient Greek.

This I call quantocorporeal exegesis. I think the Greeks win. I am sorry we don't use the pretty Greek word for bladder—*phousika*. A phousicopetal condition would be much more pleasant than bladder stones.

Nor is there much evidence that the dead languages are any nearer to burial in our courts of law. This is not surprising. Few of us would care to put into short, simple English the countless Latin words and sayings that are commonplace in the courts. There is a sound reason why the dead languages refuse to lie down. They are, pretty good. Except for such out-

rages as de-escalation and breathalyzer. I am glad to see them in action still. The absurd thing is that they should get a welcome everywhere except in the schools. I want no boy or girl to suffer the prolonged and painful labours that I did. Nor in these technological days may they have time enough for the dead fellows to realise how beautifully they live, disguised, in the English language.

But everyone, I shyly cry, should be taught enough to enable him to read the papers with comfort and comprehension. There should be in every school one lesson a week, not more than an hour—the Topical (Dead Language) lesson—at which the latest favourites would be explained, psychodelic, pragmatic, dynamism, ex post facto, de jure, pro rata, apogee, and so on. To this end, long before you were born, my dear, in 1945, I drafted an Education (Latin and Greek) Bill. It had, I see, a rather jolly preamble:

Whereas the English language has been much enriched and is every day expanded by the adoption of Greek and Latin words and roots, and some knowledge of Greek and Latin is an undoubted aid to the right use of and understanding of the English language and English literature and a practical aid in many callings, and although a full study of these languages is not possible or expedient for every student, some elementary instruction must assist all citizens to an understanding of the events and controversies of the day:

Be it enacted, etc. The late Mr Herbert Morrison would not let me present my beneficent Bill. But, then, he had never heard of "psychodelic."

## Labour's big debate

Sir.—We strongly protest against the weight of biased opinion published in your columns against the democratically arrived decision taken by the Labour Party at every level and wholeheartedly supported by the TUC.

The hero is Roy Jenkins—he and his friends arrogantly scorn the views of the vast majority of the Labour Movement. The villains are those who accept that continuing membership of an organisation, be it a tennis club, a church or even a political party, means accepting the majority view and rules of that organisation.

As an active member of the Party and an active trade unionist, I am convinced from the statements made at various GMC meetings, that many thousands of loyal Party members would have made the final break with the Party if the Parliamentary Labour Party had ignored the mass of expressed opinion from the Constituency Labour Parties to the National Executive. The indication given by the published letters appear to be a deliberate attempt to try to prove that the reverse is true.

Harry Kay,  
Hon. Secretary  
Dagenham Divisional  
Labour Party

Sir.—Like my old colleague John Ford (letters Nov 9) I first want to establish my "grass roots" origin before agreeing with him on the subject of Labour loyalty.

After years of working at

## Stage struck

Sir.—I feel it is very wrong of you to jump Sir Bernard Miles, Sir John Clements and myself all together in denouncing the thrust stage of the Crucible, Sheffield, in such scathing terms as you quote. I think we all three had different things to say and these do not add up to a corporate or unanimous condemnation such as you describe.—Yours sincerely, Laurence Olivier.

Brighton,  
Sussex.

## A little knowledge...

Sir.—In your issue of November 8, you report the opinion expressed in the British Medical Journal that a "bicycle pump" device has been found satisfactory for the production of negative pressure—in a responsible hospital unit—for the termination of pregnancy by vacuum aspiration.

I would like to protest strongly against this opinion being publicised in the lay press. In Yugoslavia electric pumps have caused death by being wrongly connected up (in this country air suction pumps cannot—as far as I know blow—only suck). This is in my opinion a most dangerous principle to advertise.

Branch and Area level 1, too, became a member of the national executive of his Trade Union, served some years as President of my local Trades Council, did my stint of canvassing and leafletting before becoming Organising Secretary of my local Labour Party and a Labour Councillor on my Borough Council.

No wonder I suffered these past few months severe bouts of goodness watching the somersaults of the Wilsons, Castles and Callaghans whom I once almost idolised as coming nearest to my conception of international Socialists. Now, after almost fifty years continuous membership in the International Labour and Trade Union movement, I feel a stranger in a Labour Party led by Enoch Wilson and Gerald Callaghan or a Barbara Castle who, in the Sunday chat programme "She and She" roused admiration for the Barbara Betts that was. How right John Ford is in "thinking whatever gods may be for the integrity of people like Roy Jenkins and Shirley Williams" (with whom he probably obviously as often disagreed as I did) after one has watched the chairing by Ian Mikardo of the EEC debate at the recent Labour Party Conference.

I can't wait for the next Labour Rally in Trafalgar Square, when Harold Wilson, paraphrasing the late John F. Kennedy's "I am a Berliner" will proudly proclaim from the dais: "I am the first of the little Englanders."—Yours faithfully, John J. Likier.

1 Chesford Road,  
Luton, Beds.

## Distressing

Sir.—I found Jill Tweedie's account of the Karmarn abortion technique quite fascinating. It is wonderful that the emotional stress on both doctor and patient can be reduced by this method, and that even the children can go along.

Perhaps the elimination of unnecessary emotional stress could be completed by taking the embryo home in a bottle, and keeping it on the mantelpiece, like an appendix? John Gillard Watson, 32 Beech Croft Road, Oxford.

I first used it as a successful technique on February 5, 1965, and made a film which was broadcast round the world by the Labor Foundation, Delaware. From this film the method became adopted in USA.

Dorothea Kerslake,  
6 Kingsland  
Newcastle upon Tyne

## LETTERS to the Editor

## Unity hope

Sir.—I am sorry, but your recent leading article under the heading "Why unity is far away" is little more than a compilation of half-truths or features which without qualification cannot be accepted as facts by any unprejudiced person with the experience of having lived on both sides of the Border. It is all so typical of the muddled thinking on this side of the Irish Sea resulting in persistent fiddling while Ireland bleeds and burns.

Although I deplore the unduly laboured distinction between Protestant and

Catholic—there are members of both religious persuasions in both political camps and in the silent majority who share the same aspirations, I can assure you that the Protestant minority in the Republic has never suffered at any level from discrimination which has been the sad experience of the Roman Catholic minority in the Six Counties. Likewise, I need not all-party united Ireland Government, all classes and creeds would have equal rights. The modifying influence of those who have lived and worked happily together south of the border during the past 50 years is an adequate guarantee of that.

Frederick R. Mitchell,  
The Rectory,  
Kirkbride, Carlisle,  
Cumberland.

More letters, page 14

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**JOHN GITTINGS** on the Chinese puzzle surrounding the fate of Mao's successor



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ALMOST EVERY long stay mental hospital has a small group of them—elderly Polish refugees living out their lives with people suffering from a wide variety of mental disorders simply because there is nowhere else to send them. A nationwide survey has revealed that 1,400 Poles are permanent residents of mental hospitals and that most of them ought to be cared for in geriatric homes.

There are plenty of helpless old British people in a similar situation but the Poles seldom speak English, are entirely isolated without younger relatives and very often had their first taste of institutional life in a German concentration camp or in a Siberian prison compound. And the problem is likely to worsen rapidly. There are 150,000 Poles in Britain, enough to fill the town of Brighton, and most are over 50. The majority are without relatives and the Polish community leaders here, themselves mostly in their 60s, are anxiously trying to make provision for the many countrymen who will soon need care.

The Polish Ex-Combatants' Association, with its headquarters in Kensington, London, has recently paid off the last of the £12,000 it borrowed to buy a former RAF hutted camp near Pwllheli, in North Wales. This is home for 171 Polish refugees, about a third of them women. But the majority are still mentally active even though more than 30 are in their 80s. They keep their small rooms spotlessly clean and live with a sort of precision that identifies most of them as ex-soldiers.

Some of the women residents came to Britain to join sons who had taken English wives. Usually the language barrier was too much for both mother and daughter-in-law. Ironically the Welsh speaking domestic staff at the settlement usually pick up a working knowledge of Polish in a few months.

The Pwllheli residents are self-supporting in that they live on their combined old-age pensions. The Department of Health runs a 113-bed geriatric unit specially for Poles at Wrexham and another camp in Devon, SPK—the Ex-Combatants' Association—has a hostel in London and hopes to open two day centres, and Polish communities in towns like Peterborough, Liverpool, and Halifax carry out what welfare work they can. But statistics gathered from mental hospitals by the British Council for Aid to Refugees has deeply disturbed the group of ex-officers and professional men who are the community leaders.

#### Welfare problems

Mr Stefan Soboniewski is responsible for welfare problems at SPK. He was a lawyer at the outbreak of war and was one of those who escaped from the Germans and Russians through Rumania. Most of the Polish Air Force escaped by this route and

**Fourteen hundred Poles are permanent residents of British mental hospitals, and the number will grow. Malcolm Stuart reports on an ex-patriate community's problem**

## In the shadow of Dachau

were able to provide one fifth of the pilots who flew for the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain. Mr Soboniewski joined the Polish army brigade which formed in France and was eventually evacuated to Britain. He finished the war as a major and as an exile with his wife and daughter still in Poland. His family were able to join him in London in 1957. The daughter he last saw as a three-month-old baby was a girl of 18 and she has now qualified as a doctor in Britain.

"I am one of the more fortunate people. Many simply do not know what happened to their families," said Mr Soboniewski. "A few people went back after the war but the majority who got out of Poland to fight the Germans came from the eastern part of the country. That, of course, is now part of Russia. It is bad enough to return to a communist Poland but to go to Russia would be unthinkable for most Poles."

Jan Wyzanski comes from a part of Poland that is now part of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia—from Brest Litok. He was a carpenter in 1939, a man of 35 with a wife and three young children. As an army reservist he was recalled to the artillery corps just before the Germans invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. His unit was leaving to defend Warsaw when they suddenly had to turn round in a vain attempt to fight the new enemy that came to "protect" them from



Left: the ex-RAF camp at Pwllheli, North Wales; right: the old town square, Warsaw

the rear—Poland's ancient enemies, the Russians.

With a large portion of the Polish Army and most of the public officials from Russia's share of the defeated country, Mr Wyzanski was sent to Siberia. There he remained as a prisoner until the Germans broke the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact and turned on the Russians. Polish prisoners were invited to become soldiers again under General Anders. But they received little more food and hardly any equipment so Anders decided that his army would leave Russia to join the British forces in the Middle East. Amazingly the Russians let them go—120,000 men. They also allowed 30,000 Polish women and children to make their way to camps set up for them in India. Jan Wyzanski's family were not among them.

#### Visiting Poland

After the war, Mr Wyzanski worked for a while for the British Army, living in camp at Donington, Shropshire. Some of his compatriots are still there but Mr Wyzanski eventually settled in Peterborough and eventually got work as a carpenter at a hospital. Now he works for a jobbing builder.

He heard nothing of his family until 1957. He found that his wife and one of their children had been made some-thing of a life for himself in Russia

and by 1957 his daughter was married and living in Gdansk. She had visited her father on two occasions and Mr Wyzanski has visited Poland once.

Quite a lot of people have been back for visits but there would be no point in my staying there. I would only be allowed to live in Poland if my daughter agreed to support me. She has asked me to live with her but she has a young family and not much room. As long as I can see them again I shall live here."

Most of the male residents at the Pwllheli camp were reservists who became members of General Anders' army. Some, however, were members of the Polish Home Army, captured at the time of the Warsaw uprising. They survived a year in a concentration camp.

The community leaders have not been taken to Poland. "For anyone who has taken a definite anti-Communist stand it would be potentially dangerous," said Mr Soboniewski. "I think most Poles accept now that they will not return. There is always hope that we will be free again but realistically few of us expect it to happen in our lifetime."

The problems of language have kept the Poles a remarkably close community although as Europeans hardly noticed by the population at large. Probably no more than 30 per cent have a good knowledge of English and they have ensured that they are not cut off from their British-born

children by running 120 Saturday schools to teach the Polish language, literature and history. They have their own daily paper with a circulation of 20,000 and new books are both written and published by Polish exiles. The Pwllheli settlement also serves as a Polish holiday camp.

"We are very much against the formation of any ghetto but we cannot forget that we are Poles," said Mr Soboniewski. Some professional men have been able to take up life again in this country and a few servicemen joined the British forces. One has recently retired as a rear admiral in the Royal Navy. Many, however, had to take jobs below their level of skill and are now ageing porters and messengers in many parts of the country.

#### Painful reminder

The 1,400 Poles who are permanent residents of mental hospitals are a pressing problem on the community but for the psychiatrically ill the National Health Service provides a special hospital, the Mahledon Hospital, at Dartford, Kent. In the early days the staff at the hospital had to arrange to have the tall boilerhouse chimney removed because it reminded former concentration camp inmates of the incinerator block. But it is a tribute to the resilience of the Polish people that now only 40 per cent of the 211 beds are occupied by Poles. It

has now become the neurosis unit for the district.

Its Swiss-Polish physician superintendent has run the unit since the end of the war but now has only one other Polish doctor and six Polish nurses among his staff. "The problems have changed and have become more complex with the years," said Dr Bram. "Life is probably easier for the Poles who got right away from Europe. Here there must always be the knowledge that home is only a few hundred miles away."

Mahledon Hospital is an even older hutted camp than the Pwllheli settlement. It was built for a smallpox epidemic in 1891 and was an American Army hospital in the First World War. But the patients have created beautiful gardens and a Catholic chapel from the most basic materials.

Most patients are able to leave within three to six months but Dr Bram's great problem is the lack of hostel accommodation for those able to work but in need of a protected home life. "Of course none of our problems are unique to Poles alone and there is some reluctance to make much of them in view of the hospitality that Britain has given to so many refugees," said Dr Bram. "The problems I deal with here have solutions but there seems little solution to the problem of an ageing refugee population. How many geriatric hospitals and homes like that at Pwllheli can we realistically expect to obtain?"

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Approach to disarmament

Sir,—Your leading article, "Approach to Disarmament" (November 5), was timely as it focused attention on the arms race, when the environmental hazards of the Amchitka test were occupying a prime place in the news.

In response to the pressures of the environment lobby, the United States clearly went to very considerable lengths to prevent leaks of radiation. Time will tell whether they succeeded.

CND has always been concerned with the effects of radiation; in fact, we owe our existence to the early protests against testing; but we are also concerned with the effects such tests have on the arms race.

The arguments advanced for such tests contain strong elements of a desire to secure prestige and an improved bargaining position at the conference table.

Your article correctly criticised the Russians for their continued development of offensive nuclear weapons, and the French for opposing mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, but it made no suggestion of anything that Britain could or should do to further disarmament, and surely this must be our main concern.

Now that both the Russians and the Americans have had their "big bang" it is not time that Britain, which played an important part in securing the Partial Test Ban Treaty, used its full diplomatic influence, to secure a comprehensive test ban, which would at least put some brake on the nuclear arms race. The nuclear powers have an obligation under the treaty to make efforts to reverse the nuclear arms race. It was on this understanding that many non-nuclear States signed the Treaty.

By pressing for a comprehensive treaty and at the same time declining any new nuclear arms development itself, Britain would be making a serious contribution to world disarmament, as well as honouring its treaty obligations. — Yours sincerely,

Dick Nettleton,  
General Secretary  
Campaign for Nuclear  
Disarmament,  
14 Gray's Inn Road,  
London WC1.

#### Parish priests on new opinion

Sir,—Robert Nowell (Nov. 8) could have added that conservative Catholic bishops and priests strongly fear that merely to acknowledge unorthodox opinions on contraception, divorce, priestly celibacy, Catholic schooling etc., among the brethren would lead to a falling away of those orthodox and unquestioning laymen on whom they so rely for maintaining "churchy" affairs, especially at parish level.

A parish priest has more freedom of action, is subject to less parishioner control, and shoulders more administrative burdens (especially schools) than most other vicars and ministers. He needs dutiful lay assistance and the lack of democratic lay councils means

that this comes from the more "responsible" (i.e. traditionally dutiful) Catholics.

It is one thing to "explain" liturgical changes to them from the pulpit, quite another to allow free discussions in which they are required to defend their received teachings and beliefs against unorthodox views. I know of one Yorkshire parish where the priest permitted discussion groups about contraception, but refused to attend himself on the grounds that not only was his own traditional position well known but also that attendance might seem to sanction views that were not the official teaching of his Church!

He is more liberal than many who have harnessed discussion and

Catholic newspapers discuss such matters from a parish level that acknowledge need of divorce and arguments must begin, so that laymen of shades of opinion know they believe what they believe.

It is the meaty-mouthed and blandness of the clergy, fearful of losing loyal supporters, that has meant to hinder acknowledgement of unorthodox views by the bishops.—Yours,

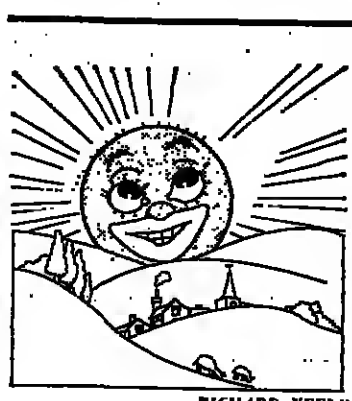
(Dr) Michael Walker,  
29 Marchmont Road,  
Edinburgh.

#### Some rural splendours

Sir,—I wonder whether any member of the Hambleton Council Planning Committee has, in the clear light of day and conscience, considered the implication of John Windsor's record of one of the reasons for refusing permission for Winkworth Hall to be used as a hostel for overseas students: "The number of students would create too great an impact in the Surrey hills area which is of outstanding natural beauty."

Most people consider that man is the crown of Nature, but it would seem that the committee would apply this only to those who are not students—or could it be only to those students whose skins are white? It may be that I read too much between the lines, but I find it difficult to think of any other reasons why Winkworth Hall (itself a building of peculiar ugliness), already adapted as a house of studies for a religious community, should not be as suitable for a hall of residence of one of our universities.

The Sisters of St Joseph of Peace have generously offered their property and its contents at far below their market price; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Surrey, the British Council, the Zebra Trust, the Bishops of Guildford and of Arundel and Brighton and



RICHARD YEEND

many others have given their influence, time and money without stint: is it not possible for the committee to reconsider their decision and have the satisfaction of sharing the beauty of their countryside with educated people of other lands? If this is not done then I am afraid that many of us will endorse Canon Neale's judgment when he says that "this accommodation problem is a human situation (which) doesn't seem to be part of their thinking."—Yours,

F. J. H. Carpenter,  
National Chaplain,  
Catholic International  
Student Centre,  
41 Holland Park,  
London W11 3RP.

#### Buying a church

Sir,—I was disturbed to see the report from your Church Correspondent (November 5) concerning the suggestion that the Government for State to preserve hundreds of churches as a Humanist I deplore idea of the State subsidise places of worship irrespective of whether it be on a denominational basis and particularly in view of the resources available to the Church Commissioners.

There can be no doubt that the large number of churches both urban and rural, which have become redundant, numerous congregations are declining congregations are in this respect that the efforts of the British Churches House Trust in redeveloping some of these churches are to be commended. Similarly so in the case of the Hereford Diocese which has recently put six redundant churches on the market received more than 800 inquiries for them.

While we should endeavour to preserve many of these buildings for their architectural features and as part of national heritage, it is borne in mind that they have a variety of functions other than as places of worship. Yours faithfully,

7 Bakers Road,  
Eastbourne,  
Sussex.

I. Barth

More of today's letters on Page 12

#### HIGH SEAS, HIGH JINKS

NEXT WEEK in Guardian Extra: John O'Callaghan on the saga of the Great Britain (left), the ship which put Britain ahead of America on the high seas, but not without hazards and high jinks.

A view from the Terrace: Alan Watkins down at the House.



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The Department of Trade and  
Industry, which is  
examining the invest-  
ment of nationalised  
industries, has decided  
to see if any can be  
used for the purpose  
of extra employment  
in the case of the  
GB were left to act  
commercially. It is  
suggested that the  
CEGB should be  
allowed to build  
some of its next  
stations, for example,  
at the site of the  
rest of the country.  
It is argued that  
this would be a  
much needed work  
which like the  
search of new orders.

any Meeting

E KETTON  
ORTLAND  
MENT CO.  
LIMITED

forty-third Annual  
Meeting of The Ketton  
Cement Co. Ltd. held  
at Works, Sheffield, on  
11th, the chairman,  
Mr. Carr, said:  
"The first time I have  
seen as chairman of  
this company is a very  
pleasure to me. I have  
known Mr. Carr for  
many years and he has  
been a very successful  
man. I am sure that  
the company will continue  
to grow and prosper  
under his leadership."

be seen from the  
report, the Company  
has produced a profit  
of £50,000, which is  
a record for the  
company. This is due  
to the fact that the  
company has been able  
to reduce its costs and  
increase its sales.

past year production  
continued to rise and  
the price of cement  
has risen. This has  
been due to the fact  
that the price of oil  
has risen and the  
cost of transport has  
increased. The price  
of cement has risen  
from 12s 6d to 14s 6d  
per ton. This has  
been a very good  
result for the company.

be recalled that the  
on the Ketton  
Shares has increased  
from 10s 6d to 12s 6d  
in the last year. This  
is a very good result  
for the company. It  
shows that the shares  
are a good investment.

the price of the  
operated from May  
1, when the industry  
undertaking that there  
no further change in  
prices in the ensuing  
months. Since then the  
price has risen. This  
is due to the fact that  
the price of oil has  
risen and the cost of  
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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

CASHMORES  
for  
steel

## First hint of economic revival—but basic industry misses out

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The first glimmer of a revival in industrial production appeared yesterday amid a welter of economic indicators which, however, still present a confused picture of activity in the economy.

According to the Department of Trade and Industry, industrial output, especially manufacturing, rose in September, but whether this is a cuckoo heralding the revival of the economy or simply a lame duck is not yet clear.

Other figures released yesterday suggest conflicting trends. In September refrigerator sales (up 31 per cent on last year) and colour televisions (more than 100 per cent) continue to reflect the instant effects of the Barber measures in July, but steel output in October was more than 10 per cent down on September and 23 per cent down on last year. Steel consumption is at its lowest level for four years.

So how can the economy be on the move if no one is ordering steel? People in the industry say they see no sign of a general upturn in spite of the known buoyancy in certain sectors such as consumer durables and motor car manufacturing.

The electricity industry, which should be among the first to see any signs of an increase in production as companies use more power, also claims there is no sign of an upturn.

The key to this puzzle is contained in another set of figures published yesterday which show that stocks of steel held by consumers and merchants continued to fall in the third quarter. This was in addition to a reduction of stocks and work in progress by steel-using industries like motor manufacturers and consumer durable firms.

Companies and stockholders all over the country are reluctant to order any extra steel until they have cleared their current holdings to the bone. There is still some way to go in the cycle since steel stocks are now estimated at 14.5 weeks'—of admittedly unusually low—consumption.

Although steel economists see no sign of an immediate upturn, they admit that when it happens it could be very sudden. A combination of rising demand and the end of the mammoth de-stocking cycle could bring the orders flooding back.

However, so far the demand

## Dollar under fire on Connally reports

The dollar came under renewed pressure in foreign exchange markets yesterday as reports came in that the US Treasury Secretary, Mr. John Connally, was holding out for a far bigger revaluation of the yen than previously canvassed.

This led to sharp gains in the dollar and the D-Mark in late dealings in Europe and in London spot sterling jumped eight points to close 10 points up on the day at \$2.4936. Earlier, the pound had moved with narrow limits around its opening level of 2.4926.

Forward sterling lost ground quite sharply as the spot rate improved and at the close most positions were showing net losses. The day after showing a steadily improving trend until late in the afternoon.

The six-month sterling premium was cut back five points to just over 30 points.

## Bank rate decision does not convince

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

THE DECISION not to change the Bank rate did not sound convincing to an expectant market yesterday.

Prices of gilts moved ahead on the not unreasonable assumption that next week, or sometime soon would do just as well. The latest trade figures still suggest consumer reluctance to spend, and still lower interest rates might now be the only answer.

Rates are coming down in several countries, and Britain may soon start attracting hot money seeking the best rate going.

### Fourth cut

Sweden cut its bank rate yesterday for the fourth time this year, by another half a point to 5 per cent. Earlier this year it stood at 7 per cent, the highest it had been for 40 years.

Australian rates have also been coming down and United States banks have all been reducing their prime rates either outright, or by floating them.

The second bank to follow Barclays in lowering its base rate to 4½ per cent was Morgan Guarantees. The other major British banks have so far been able to withstand the competition from Barclays, and are keeping their base rate at 5 per cent.

## Wall Street

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their rapid decline yesterday when the Dow Jones index dropped 11.24 points to 814.91.

Another way in which Gilt-

## No Eurocode problem

THE EUROPEAN Communities Commission has completed a proposal to harmonise and, in many cases, strengthen the rules for annual financial reporting by public and private companies in the EEC.

The proposal is aimed at removing differences in practice between public and private companies and at improving and codifying what information is reported.

The 51-point proposal is being sent to the EEC Council of Ministers for approval. It will probably be discussed for three years or more before being implemented, officials say, but ultimate approval is expected.

Officials from national governments, who must ultimately approve it, assisted in its preparation. Better unified rules for the presentation of company results would help analysts

in their comparisons and, in determining the influence on the economy of firms in different countries.

In many cases, West German rules appear to have been taken as a model, for Bonn requirements on most aspects are considered the strongest in the EEC. However, West Germany does not require much reporting by private companies. British rules were also used for some points in the proposal, which, officials said, should not pose big problems for British firms.

Britain and the other candidate countries are expected to be EEC members by the time the rules are put into effect. British officials were consulted in the final stages of preparation of the document, and they raised no major objections.

The full text of the proposal was not immediately available.

but is expected to be published shortly. Officials gave an outline of its more important elements.

At present privately owned firms in most EEC countries are not obliged to publish annual reports. But the commission proposal would require all firms with annual sales of more than £800,000, with assets of more than £400,000, or with more than 100 employees to publish their results.

In accounts, income would be divided according to whether it comes from operations, financial transactions or extraordinary dealings. Companies would also be required to disclose shareholdings of more than 10 per cent in other firms, and to include the results for the previous year of such firms.

By Robert Frinsky of AP-Dow Jones.

## Giltspur set for dominant role in merged J. Coral

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Giltspur Investments, one of Mr Maxwell Joseph's many enterprises, will be the biggest single shareholder in bookmaker J. Coral Holdings under terms of the merger.

Mr Joseph's takeover of Curzon House Investments, the gaming club group.

Giltspur owns 74 per cent of Curzon and by accepting Coral paper it expects to finish up with around 27 per cent of the enlarged Coral capital — or some 3 per cent more than the families of Mark Lane and Coral. Within two years it is "odds on" that Giltspur will be a controlling interest, a Coral director said last night.

This could be effected in a number of ways but the Coral director suggested that the most likely course was Giltspur's role as effective underwriter for planned takeovers.

spur could boost its interest to controlling one would be for Mr Joseph as chairman of Grand Metropolitan Hotels, his master company, to sell Coral GM's betting shop interests. These are considerable and take in the City Tote chain acquired by Mecca before Mecca was taken over by GM.

Such a course would also be in the best interests of all concerned for at the moment Mr Joseph — effectively in control of both betting chains — faces a possible conflict of interests when deciding on expansion matters.

Meanwhile there is no way of assessing the real merits of the deal announced yesterday as neither party will release the profit forecasts that they have been working on when compiling the terms. "No dilution" is the only guide. Gilt-

casts a "substantial" jump in interim profit, not surprising given the new gaming laws, and further ahead the benefits from the reopening of Crockfords.

Terms are three Coral shares for every two Curzon, with a cash alternative of 300p a share for the 26 per cent of Curzon not owned by Giltspur.

Neither Coral nor Giltspur would say last night how the groundwork for the merger was prepared. "It is just sort of crystal ball," said Mr Alan Fowler, managing director of Giltspur.

Coral Holdings, of course, was formed only a few months ago by Mark Lane acquiring J. Coral in the face of bitter resistance by counter-bidder Ladbroke. As the enlarged Coral group will be the biggest gaming company in the country, it is suggested that Ladbroke's Mr Cyril Stein will waste little time in trying to bridge the gap.

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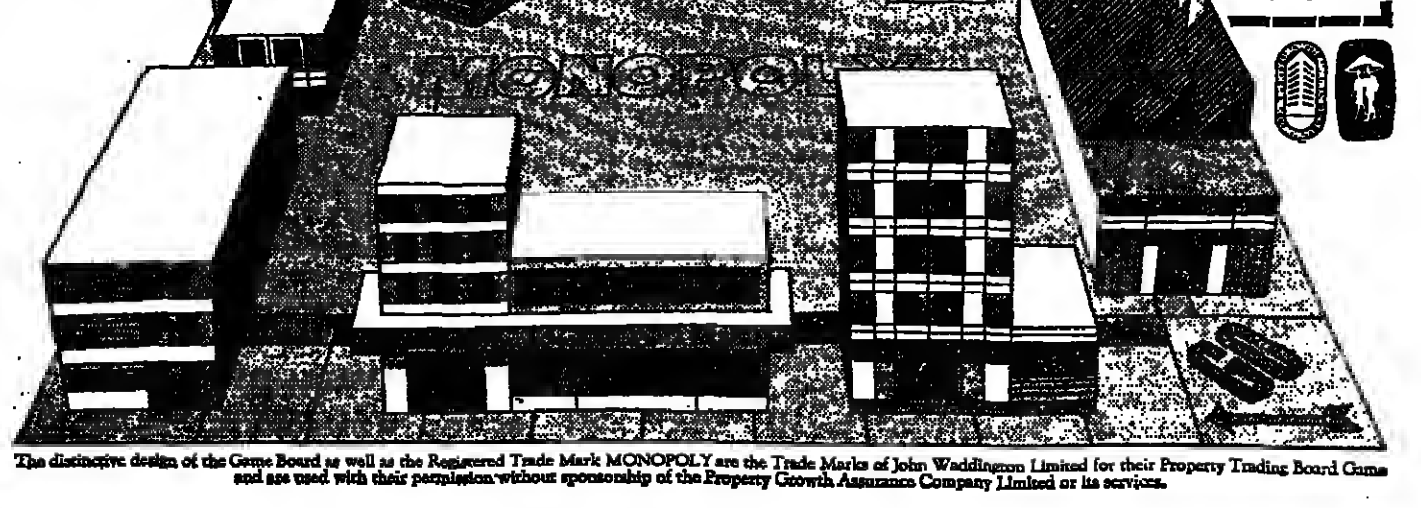
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## CITY COMMENT

### FNFC The big drop-out

RESIGNATIONS at board and senior management level in the First National Finance Corporation threaten to turn into a flood. Mr John Gallacher's departure after a such a short stay was the biggest shock, but there have hardly stayed much longer.

Mr Gallacher joined the main board a month ago amid great publicity, leaving a managing directorship at United Dominioms Trust to come and head FNFC's banking, leasing, assurance and controller's departments.

As one of Mr Pat Matthews' top lieutenants he was given the incentive of fat share options. Now he leaves quietly to go into business in his own.

Two other resignations which have attracted little publicity are those of Mr David Black, who resigned some weeks ago, though he has only just left and Mr Eeronson from the property development side.

There are rumours of another impending resignation of main board level, and some senior executives are known to be negotiating to join competitors.

The explanation offered by First National's secretary-director Mr L. Maxwell is that the pace is too hot. Many individualistic executives also find it difficult to fall in with the big company set-up of FNFC, and the company's success is bound to attract poaching from jealous competitors.

### BEECHAMS Bitter pill analysis

THE STOCK market, which has long looked at Beecham Group as one of the bedrocks of the industrial sector, became a little suspicious that the company's growth was slowing when it announced its 1970-1 results last May.

Now interim figures published yesterday show that instead of the usual 15 per cent increase, profits are up just over 10 per cent to £17.2 million pre-tax and 12 per cent up to £20.8 million on the distributable level.

This is in spite of a 22 per cent increase in sales to £108 million and for the first time in six months contributions from S. E. Massengill Group (bought for £23 million last year), from Fischer (cost £13 million), and from the previous minority shareholding in Beecham Inc. (cost £6 million).

The all-important question now is whether this is just a small blip in Beecham's highly impressive progress or signs that the growth of this giant pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and toiletries group is beginning to level off.

The stock market was clearly worried and marked the shares down 17p to 305½ although they later recovered 5p to close at 308½.

tions is the company formed by the merger of LWT's former subsidiary Interrel and Television Recordings, in which the Crown Agents had a substantial stake.

No exact figure for the value is given in the accounts, however. The Crown Agents half stake in Television International Operations is held by a company called Burcup. LWT wrote off £400,000 of its total investment in its share of the Television International Operations, but this does not mean that Burcup—and the Crown Agents—have now to make any similar write-off on their share.

The Crown Agents have probably lost something of the order of £200,000 over the course of their investment in Television Recordings.

Elsewhere the group has been able to maintain its organic growth and business in the X has been particularly good although there have been no price increases for pharmaceutical products.

Beecham's growth next year will depend to a large extent on Massengill and the US but meanwhile substantial profits of £21 million for the current year look reasonable. This would bring the price earnings ratio down to just under 21 which would seem a fair assessment.

### Eternal gains?

THE CHURCH is busy chasing the moneylenders back into the temple—the Church of England in Australia said yesterday that it intends to raise £3 million on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The stock will be secured by some of the church's surplus assets, as it is taking out first mortgages on church properties in the Sydney area.

There is not much doubt that the issue will be oversubscribed, as the stock may well have certain fringe benefits. Jesus saves, and would have a hard job indeed getting a better rate than the 9 per cent for ten years the church is offering. And there is always the possibility of preferential treatment when we all go to the big bedroom in the sky.

Wall Street's overnight tumble set off a reaction in the London stock market yesterday and the FT All-share Index dipped 0.53 points to 174.24.



Equities gloomy but gilt push up

In tobaccos BATs, 294  
four, but Gallaher gains  
reach 136.

House of Fraser, 21  
falls by stores with a 6  
and, in textiles, Con  
1171, dropped four of 1  
day's good rise.

[illegible]

## هكذا من القليل







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Aberystwyth	8th February
Aston	22nd February
Bangor	7th February
Bath	8th February
Belfast	28th February
Birmingham	24th February
Bradford	31st January
Bristol	9th February
Cambridge	10th February
Cardiff	10th February
City University	17th February
Cranfield	9th March
Dublin — Trinity College	24th February
Dublin — University College	25th February
Dundee	1st March
Edinburgh	1st February
East Anglia	8th February
Edinburgh	28th February
Essex	8th February
Exeter	7th February
Glasgow	17th and 18th February
Harlow-Watt	28th February
Hull	2nd and 3rd February
Imperial College, London	2nd and 3rd February
Keele	8th March
Kent	18th February
Lancaster	20th January
Lancaster, Coventry & Rugby	21st February
Leeds	3rd and 4th February
Leicester	17th February
Liverpool	27th and 28th February
London	18th February
Loughborough	15th February
Manchester	24th and 25th January
N.C.A.E.	7th March
Newcastle	31st January
Nottingham	18th February
Oxford	22nd February
Portsmouth	1st March
Queen Mary College, London	23rd February
Reading	23rd February
Salford	19th January
Sheffield	18th February
Southampton	2nd March
St. Andrews	2nd March
Stirling	8th March
Strathclyde	18th (pm) and 19th January
Surrey	15th February
Sussex	28th January
Swansea	11th February
University College, London	14th (pm) February
Warwick	23rd February
York	1st February



## Through the town hall

by MAUREEN O'CONNOR

THE TRADITIONAL idea of the administrator as inspired amateur, able to turn his mind to any problem, is dead: stone dead in the Civil Service and barely twitching in local government. The day of the expert is at hand.

The reshaping of the Civil Service, following the report of the Fulton Committee in 1968, is now almost complete and this has had a significant effect on its attractiveness to graduate recruits. The administrative class, the home of the old-style mandarins, has gone, to be replaced by the "general category" of the Civil Service which, with two hundred thousand members ranged in a single hierarchy, forms its backbone.

The main graduate entry to the home Civil Service is as an administrative trainee with academic qualifications which the Civil Service Commissioners feel are the equivalent of a second class honours degree. There are about 150 administrative trainee posts to be filled by graduates in 1972, in addition to those which will be filled by people already in the service, which gives some idea of the still rigorous selection involved for what is, in effect, an accelerated route to the top.

Candidates are still expected to go through the lengthy selection procedure which begins with a written examination, goes on through a two day battery of tests and interviews and ends, for the successful, with a Final Selection Board. For those who have stood the pace, there is a two year period of probation, most of which is spent gaining practical experience in two or three different areas and four months is spent in training at the Civil Service College.

For those who show outstanding ability during training there may be further selection for early advancement through the service, leading perhaps quite soon to a spell as a private secretary to a Minister and ultimately probably to a very senior post indeed.

For the less exalted, entry is as an executive officer, the traditional entry point for the sixth former joining straight from school, but a level

made more attractive to graduates by the open system of promotion now prevailing. Executive staff handle the day-to-day running of government departments and might find themselves in charge of branch offices or departments of specialising as accountants, immigration officers, or in branches of law. The service itself, of course, provides training, either internally or at outside colleges, both in general management or in the specialist skills required by some executive officers.

In contrast, many graduates might find local government less attractive as a career at the moment. Large numbers of small local authorities make promotion patterns less easy to foresee, and some local authorities find it difficult to provide the sort of training opportunities the civil service can offer its administrators.

But here the existing large authorities suggest the way the local government service is likely to develop following reform into larger units. The GLC, for instance, recruits graduates directly to its administrative grade, and has a highly developed system of in-service training for all its staff, making use of its own courses, those offered by independent colleges of further education, and by the Civil Service College.

### Trained managers

The changeover from the concept of the all-round administrator to the trained manager has been slower in local government than in the Civil Service, again largely because of the large number of small and relatively poor authorities which cannot afford to take up new ideas easily. But according to one local government training officer, the change is coming and can only be accelerated by local government reform. This is, he thinks, the best time to be going into local government because the future will lie with the young and the skilled.

It seems likely that in the future the local government administrator will be just as likely as the civil servant to receive some specialist in-

service training in management, personnel work, in work study, in power planning, or one of the specialist disciplines into which "administration" is being broken down. If this is so, and if it is maintained at a high level, then it is likely that demand for graduate recruits in local government will increase with the "professionalisation" of the service.

Of course it has always been possible for graduates to be recruited directly into both national and local government service as professionals. The home Civil Service recruits science graduates into its Scientific Category, and a wide range of specialists into its General Professional Category.

The Tax Inspectorate, for instance, recruits graduates directly, as well as taking a proportion of the administrative trainee intake, and provides complete career structure within the Inland Revenue. Economists are in demand for the Government Economic Service which serves the Treasury, and the Department of Trade and Industry, amongst others. Statisticians are employed by about twenty government departments and there is a wide range of specialist posts ranging from librarians to psychologists, open to graduates.

Local government, too, has always demanded graduate specialists from the lawyers, who, before the introduction of the new style of "manager", might have expected a top job as town clerk which now has involved control of the authority's administration as well as its legal side, to planners, architects and social workers, engineers and doctors.

This specialist career structure within local and national government is likely to remain, with the added incentive that promotion to administrative jobs, especially in reformed local authorities, will be made more attractive. Social workers cannot have dreamed ten years ago that jobs in the salary range now available to Directors of Social Services in large authorities would become available.

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PROPERTY AND  
SITUATIONS  
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PAGE 21

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### You've some further reading to do!

If you expect to graduate in 1972 as an Engineer, Chemist, Physicist, Mathematician, Computer Scientist or Materials Scientist, you should see our range of booklets on the Career Opportunities we can offer. These are in Research, Computing, and also the Construction and Operation of the largest single integrated power system in the world.

Ask at your Appointments Board for the booklets of your choice, or write to Mr. W.H.F. Brooks, Personnel Department, CENTRAL ELECTRICITY-GENERATING BOARD, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1 7AU.



For details of future Recruitment Specials and advertisement rates ring Guardian Classified London: 01-837 7011 Manchester: 061-832 7200

### QUICK CROSSWORD No. 55

- ACROSS
- Flags (7)
  - Dislocation of (6)
  - Utterance (6)
  - Verbal contention (6)
  - Sharpness of outline (10)
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## SITUATIONS



THE HOUSING CORPORATION

### REGIONAL CHIEF OFFICER

(Designate) £3,000+ Manchester

The Corporation promotes non-profit making housing societies which build and manage housing developments. We are an expanding organisation and our North of England region, based in Manchester, is to be sub-divided in 1972.

The Regional Chief Officer (Designate) will act initially as deputy to the Regional Chief Officer for the present North of England region. After about six months he will assume responsibility for a new North West region, with an administrative centre in Manchester, at a substantially increased salary.

The successful applicant is unlikely to be under 35 but age is not a primary qualification. Financial experience and a knowledge of land and property are desirable, but administrative flair, enthusiasm and drive are essential.

### SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

£2,800-£3,400 Manchester, Leeds, Leicester

We are looking for three men under 45; each will have Deputy Regional Chief Officer status. Two will be based in Manchester but with a new North East regional office opening in 1972 one will be transferred to an office to be located in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The third post is at our Regional Office for the Midlands in Leicester. Applicants should have personal qualities and experience which will qualify them in future for Regional Chief Officer appointments.

All four posts involve regional travel and a car will be provided. There is a contributory superannuation scheme and the conditions of service are excellent.

Applications, stating for what post(s) you wish to be considered, to: The Regional Chief Officer, The Housing Corporation, 7 Charlotte Street, Manchester, M1 4DZ.

## CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE

### Assistant Research Officers

Social Policy & Social Administration  
Personnel Management

The Civil Service College provides a wide range of management training for civil servants at all three levels in the Home Office, London and Edinburgh.

There are two posts to be filled—both in London—under the direction of the appropriate Director of Studies.

Qualifications: Normally 1st or 2nd class honours degree, or a post-graduate degree, in an appropriate subject. Candidates should have an aptitude for and an interest in the assembling of material from diverse sources and the ability to present written case studies clearly and concisely. For the post in Social Policy and Social Administration an interest in housing, race relations or poverty would be an advantage. For the post in Personnel Management a post-graduate degree in social or occupational psychology or industrial sociology and a research interest in the acquisition of social skills is desirable.

Salary: £1,435-£2,325. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Initial appointment will be for 2 years on a temporary basis with FSSU superannuation.

Full details and application forms, (to be returned by 3rd December, 1971), are available from the Secretary, Civil Service College, Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks, SL5 0QE. Please quote H13/6J

## THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION

invite applications from single men for the residential post of

### INSTRUCTOR

at Inverclyde National Recreation Centre, Largs

A keen interest in all forms of physical activity and ability to instruct at all levels is essential. The possession of a P.E. qualification would be an advantage.

Salary scale rising to £15.50 plus an additional payment of £130 for those holding a teaching or similar qualification. A substantial upgrading is currently being negotiated, and the post is superannuable.

Full particulars and application form from: Inverclyde Application, S.C.P.R., 4 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4PB.

## The next step for young accountants.

Newly qualified accountants are in an excellent position to embark on long and successful careers. The work you've done up to and through your finals is the first step. Now you need a course of action that will develop your abilities and build on your experience.

Our planned training programme for young accountants involves modern audit methods, computer auditing and investigation work: a variety which provides opportunities to see many different types of business and to meet people at all levels.

Talented individuals can progress quickly within the firm. Indeed, we encourage you to use your initiative, to take on increasing responsibility, even to become managers of teams of people with backgrounds similar to your own.

You can take the next step by writing to The Staff Partner, Cooper Brothers & Co., St James's House, Charlotte Street, Manchester M1 4DZ.



### SECRETARY/LINGUIST FOR MARKETING DIRECTOR

A vacancy exists in an engineering company of world-wide reputation situated in an attractive area in the North West of England. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Marketing Department and will be required to have a high degree of intelligence and a knowledge of the English and French languages. The successful candidate will be required to have a high degree of intelligence and a knowledge of the English and French languages. The successful candidate will be required to have a high degree of intelligence and a knowledge of the English and French languages.

WP 200 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

## MODERN FACTORY

in the South-West of Ireland, manufacturers of mass-produced metalware and steelware with a mixed staff of 100 is looking for an

### ASSISTANT PLANT MANAGER

who will be in charge of production planning and work study. Previous experience in mass-production is necessary. Three-bedrooms Bungalow is available. Hand written applications with details of education and previous employment, accompanied by photographs and references and/or certificates, to:

WP 199 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
P.O. BOX 122, GEELONG, VICTORIA, 3220,  
AUSTRALIA

## HEAD OF THE TEXTILE COLLEGE

(Re-advertised)

The Textile College is a large department within the School of Applied Sciences. The school includes also the Department of Applied Biology, Applied Chemistry, Physics, and, for the time being, Architecture. The courses operating are in Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry and lead to degrees, diplomas, post-graduate fellowships and post-diploma certificates. Certificate and correspondence courses are also conducted.

There is a large research programme sponsored by the Australian Wool Board. An industrial testing service in both wool metrology and textile testing and investigation serves the local industry.

All laboratories for textile chemistry, textile physics, processing and testing are well equipped for teaching and research requirements. Completely new facilities—occupying about 70,000 square feet of floor space—are expected to be available for the College on the Institute's new campus by 1974. There are 12 academic and 15 supporting staff. Library facilities are excellent.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should hold a higher degree in textile technology, chemistry, physics or engineering and have appropriate experience in education, research or industry to suit this responsible position.

DUTIES: To direct and supervise the academic and research functions of the Textile College, its staff, its administration, and the maintenance of its considerable equipment.

The Head of the Textile College is responsible to the Head of the School of Applied Sciences (Dean).

SALARY: \$412,089. The appointment carries contributory superannuation with the State Superannuation Board.

APPLICATIONS should include personal details, the names and addresses of three referees, list of any publications, details (with dates) of qualifications and experience, and date of availability. Further information is available from the Staff Officer, with whom applications close on January 31, 1972. All inquiries will be treated with the strictest confidence.

## Research on English Lexis

The Longman Group is looking for someone qualified in pure and applied linguistics to undertake research on the organisation of parts of the English lexicon. The post will involve examining a limited body of English in the light of current semantic theories: the outcome should be a new dictionary. The work will be supervised principally by a small group of university teachers of linguistics who are internationally distinguished.

It will be necessary to visit the Group's offices, either in London or Harlow, once or twice a week to consult with the publisher responsible for this project. Any necessary access to university libraries will be arranged. It is hoped that work will commence in January, 1972, and it will be completed in about 12 months.

For application form, please write to:—

The Personnel Manager, LONGMAN GROUP LTD., Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex.



## ANGLIA PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.

Whose corrugated Box Plant is now under construction at Knowsley Industrial Estate, East Lancs. Road, Liverpool, require suitably qualified staff for:

### MANAGEMENT • SALES PRODUCTION • ENGINEERING

All replies, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should be addressed to:

Managing Director, ANGLIA PAPER PRODUCTS LTD., Annesborough, Craigavon, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

## SHORTHAND NOTE TAKER

required by head office of Private Trade Union, duties include transcription of reports and minutes of meetings. Salary by arrangement, L.A. three weeks' notice to four weeks on service. Apply to: General Secretary, S.L.A.P.W., 23-24 Regent Street, W.C.1.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Glamorgan County Council

Planning Department

### APPOINTMENT OF GRADUATE ASSISTANT LAND USE/TRANSPORTATION GROUP

Salary £1,295 to £1,653 per annum, commensurate with experience and class of degree.

Applicants must have a good honours degree in Town Planning, Urban Studies, Statistics, Geography, or Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates of pure sciences.

The person appointed will be assigned to a group working on the County and Local Authorities. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the development and application of the County Council's land use and transportation policies.

Further conditions of service, including details of the County Council's land use and transportation policies, may be obtained from the County Council's Planning Department, County Council Office, Glynneath Road, Glynneath, Glamorgan, S.A.1 1AA.

## Lancashire County Council

ASSISTANT COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

Applications are invited from qualified Public Health Officers for the post of Assistant County Public Health Officer.

The duties of the post will be to assist the County Public Health Officer in the day-to-day running of the County Council's Public Health Department. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the development and application of the County Council's public health policies.

Further conditions of service, including details of the County Council's public health policies, may be obtained from the County Council's Public Health Department, County Council Office, Glynneath Road, Glynneath, Glamorgan, S.A.1 1AA.

## GENERAL

Applications are invited from the City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester, M2 1YU, by Wednesday, 1st December, 1971.

## LANARKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

WORKS DEPARTMENT

### Assistant Senior Progress Officer

A.P.C. (£1,872/£2,127)

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Applications are invited for the above post, a full-time position in the Works Department, Lanarkshire County Council, Glasgow. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the development and application of the County Council's works policies.

Further conditions of service, including details of the County Council's works policies, may be obtained from the County Council's Works Department, County Council Office, Glasgow, Scotland.

Applications should be sent to the County Council's Works Department, County Council Office, Glasgow, Scotland.

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIC DESIGN

## Controller, Surveying Services

Salary Scale £4,908 x £150(3) — £5,358

Applications are invited for the above post from corporate members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. This is one of the key posts in the City Architect's Department. The Controller, Surveying Services, is responsible for a wide range of responsibilities which will require high qualities of leadership, first class experience, sound knowledge of contract conditions and real ability in financial control.

Duties include overall supervision of the work of the Quantity Surveying Division and the general supervision of the work of the Quantity Surveying Division. The Controller, Surveying Services, is responsible for the preparation and issue of Bills of Materials and contract documents for new civic buildings, schools, colleges and other buildings. He is also responsible for the preparation of cost-plans, estimates, interim and final accounts, measuring of work in progress; the loss assessments; valuations; auditing; preparation of reports to committees; close co-operation with commissioned architects and surveyors; and other duties associated with the work of the Department's own quantity surveying, clerical and statistical services, etc., covering the Architectural Department.

The appointment will be superannuable and the successful candidate will require to pass a medical examination. A five-day week is in operation.

### CANDIDATES WHO APPLIED PREVIOUSLY SHOULD NOT RE-APPLY.

Applications, giving age, details of education, training, appointments, present salary, experience, qualifications, marital status, telephone number and period of notice to be given in writing, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials and the names of two referees to whom reference may be made, should be sent in an envelope endorsed 'Controller, Surveying Services' to reach the undersigned by not later than TUESDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1971.

A. C. IRE, City Architect

20 Thengate, Glasgow, G1 5EY.

## Cheshire County Council

### Assistant Director of Education (Special Services)

(Salary Scale P.O.3 (a))

Applications are invited for this post which becomes vacant on 1 January 1972 due to the promotion of the present holder. The person appointed will be responsible for all the work of the Special Services Section, including:

- (a) selection procedures for appropriate secondary education;
- (b) the education of handicapped pupils;
- (c) the school psychological service.

Candidates should be suitably qualified and have experience at a responsible level in educational administration.

Salary scale P.O.3 (a) £4,413-£4,875. Forms of application and further details available from The Director of Education, County Hall, Chester CH1 1SQ.

Closing date: 30th November.

## Principal Solicitor

£6213

The person appointed must have the personality, enthusiasm and ability to organise work and staff to achieve a high standard of result and must be ready to accept responsibility. He will be head of the division (about 30 staff) dealing with the compulsory purchase of land for housing, road improvements, education, etc., and compensation therefor (including local inquiries and hearings before the Lands Tribunal), and with the legal work in connection with building control and traffic management. Experience in these matters will not be considered as important as a good general legal experience and knowledge and the personal qualities necessary for success in a senior post. The Department (about 300 staff) is organised in six divisions dealing with parliamentary work, conveyancing, litigation, compulsory purchase and compensation, general law and town planning.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 3 December, 1971, from the Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer (ALP/EP/24/C), 20 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

GLC  
GREATER LONDON COUNCIL  
Legal and Parliamentary Department

## OXFORDSHIRE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### Residential Work Co-ordinator

(P.O. 1 (1) £2,766-£3,180 p.a.)

To act as one of two professional assistants to the Assistant Director (Residential and Day Services) with particular responsibility for professional standards and support of staff in residential and day centres for the elderly and mentally handicapped.

Applications from suitably qualified and experienced persons to the Director of Social Services, The Moors, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 2AL, from whom further details may be obtained.



## Department of Technical Services

### SECOND DEPUTY CONTROLLER

P.O.1 £3,126-£3,558

This is a new appointment with responsibility to co-ordinate the Architectural and Planning Services and will rank as No. 3 in the Department.

The successful applicant will be expected to play his full part in the management team and must hold at least one recognised professional qualification.

Application forms, returnable by 29th November, 1971, and further particulars may be obtained from:

C. E. BOWLES, C.Eng., F.I.M.E.E., F.I.M.S.H.E.  
Controller of Technical Services and Surveyor to the Council  
Hatfield Rural District Council  
82 Great North Road, Hatfield, Hertfordshire  
Please quote: G/3

## UNIVERSITIES

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF L.

ADDITIONAL CHAIR OF:

Applications are invited for the above post, a full-time position in the Department of Law. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in the development and application of the University's law policies.

Further conditions of service, including details of the University's law policies, may be obtained from the University's Law Department, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT.

Applications should be sent to the University's Law Department, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT.

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—Quarter-Finals  
1st best P. J. Moore  
4-0; J. Bantick  
Shaw (Scotland)  
Mewin (Australia)  
6-0; 6-3;  
best B. F. Gieve  
6-0.

—Semi-Finals  
1st best H. Haldane  
6-0; 6-1.

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—Men's Singles,  
Rosewall (Aus-  
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best J. Borowick  
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—WOMEN'S SINGLES — WWC  
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